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THE [illegible]

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28,268 * * PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1973 Established 1887

AY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ... Temp. 2 ... 4 (36-39). Tomorrow: ... Yesterday's temp. 4-1 (39-34). LONDON: ... bbl. Temp. 8-1 (46-34). Tomorrow: ... Yesterday's temp. 8-6 (41-32). CHANNEL: ... SOUTH: Rain. Temp. 5 - 3 (41-26). ... Fair. Temp. 8-0 (44-32). Yester- ... temp. 7-3 (45-43). ... ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2.

Austria	6 S.	Lebanon	£1.00
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.50 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	26 Rials	Turkey	T.£5
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.25
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

...libuster Blocks ...enate Ballot on ...lection Reform

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (WP).—The Senate, in its first regular ...y session since 1861, failed by seven votes today to cut off ...ilibuster against the debt-ceiling bill and an attached amend- ...to finance presidential election campaigns from the Treasury. ...he move to invoke cloture and thereby let the bill go to con- ...ce with the House won a 47 to 33 majority, but it fell seven ...short of the two-thirds majority required under the Constitu- ...

A second cloture vote is scheduled for tomorrow and a third for Tuesday, if needed. The filibuster against the bill is being led by Sen. James B. Allen, D., Ala., with strong support from Senate Republican whip Robert P. Griffin, R., Mich., and several other senators.

They do not object to extension of the debt ceiling, but they want the Senate to kill the presidential campaign-fund amendment which it added to the measure last Tuesday.

Immediately after the cloture vote failed today, Sen. Allen moved to delete the provisions which would set up a new system of funding presidential elections and primaries from government revenues. But the Senate rejected the move, 45 to 36.

Above the Limit

As a result of the impasse, the government remained for the second straight day with outstanding debts of about $62 billion above the $400 billion statutory debt limit. The previous temporary limit of $465 billion automatically dropped to $400 billion at midnight Friday. The bill would provide a $475.7-billion debt ceiling through June 30.

Because the government debt is now in excess of the statutory limit, the Treasury temporarily has canceled sales of U.S. savings bonds. The Senate Finance Committee chairman, Sen. Russell B. Long, D., La., the floor manager of the bill and a strong supporter of the campaign-fund provisions, warned that by Tuesday or Wednesday there will be a severe crunch on further government credit, with the Treasury possibly forced to stop writing paychecks for government employees and possibly even forced to delay Social Security or other government payments.

Sen. Long, together with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., and Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., two of the chief sponsors of the presidential campaign-fund amendment, blamed the White House for the continuation of the filibuster. President Nixon opposes the campaign-fund provision and has hinted at a veto. Sen. Long said today: "I have no doubt that the White House is using its best efforts to try to *sustain this filibuster.*"

He said that the President does not want to take public "responsibility to kill" a political campaign-reform measure at a time when Mr. Nixon's public status is low, so the White House is fostering the filibuster in the

Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)



United Press International.

Despite his 71 years, Sen. Strom Thurmond, D., S.C., sprints up the steps of the Capitol on his way to attend an unusual Sunday session of the Senate, the first since 1861.

A Reported ... Employ ...urnalists

... Its Staff Agents ...e as Newsmen

...SHINGTON, Dec. 2 (WP). ... CIA has been paying more ... three dozen agents operat- ...under journalistic covers ...d for part-time or full- ... services, authoritative ...s here say.

...y report that this was ...ined by CIA Director Wil- ...E. Colby as the result of ...nt survey of undercover ... spurred by recent con- ...nal inquiries into possible ...ic operations of the ...

Colby has reportedly decid- ...remove from the CIA pay- ...small number of full-time ...pondents with whom the ... had contracted for ...s, according to the sources. ...cy spokesmen would not ...nt officially on the report, ...ed in the Washington ...iews. It was independently ...med, however, by knowl- ...le officials.

Star-News said the group ...phased out is no more than ...ll-time staff correspondents ...general-circulation news or- ...ations who function as un- ...er contacts for the CIA ...re paid for their services ...regular contractual basis.

3 Employers Knew

...s understood that three of ... agents have maintained CIA contracts without the ...edge of the news organiza- ...nvolved, the Star-News said, ...at the CIA sideline of the ...two is known to their civil- ...nployers.

...paper's sources refused to ...fy any of the reporters in- ...l, but it is understood that ...of the five agents who are ...cut off were regular staff ...pondents of major American ... newspapers with regular ...as bureaus.

...Lucien Nedzi, D., Mich., ...nan of the House Armed ...es Subcommittee on Intelli- ... said Friday he would make ...ies into the practice of pay- ...

...tinued on Page 3, Col. 3)

...ss Than $6,000 in Taxes ...id by Nixon in Last 3 Years

...SHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP). ...ident Nixon paid $78,651 ...eral income taxes for the ... 1969 through 1972, but less ...6,000 in the last three years, ... House documents showed ...

... still confidential docu- ..., being prepared for release ...eek as part of the Pres- ... "Operation Candor," list ...gest payment, $72,586, as ...made for 1969.

...Nixon was listed as paying ...for 1972, $878 for 1971 and ...r 1970—the years in which ...med substantial deductions ...e property taxes, mortgage ...t and donation of his vice- ...ential papers.

...ddition, the documents in- ...that soon after taking ...Mr. Nixon paid $38,645 in ...on his 1968 income. And ...how that the government ...id $30,816 from his pay- ...in the first five months of ...ar for his yet-to-be-calcul- ...973 taxes.

$50,000 for Expenses

...Nixon's salary is $200,000 a ... He also receives a tax-free ... annual expense allowance, ...cords indicate that he has ...ed sizable profits on real- ...transactions in recent ...

...e data on his federal in- ...tax payments had emerged ..., but the listing obtained ...was the first comprehensive ...ure on the controversial ...

... documents show that Mr. ... paid $7,351 in New York ... income tax after taking of- ...n 1969 for income he had ...d in 1968 as a Manhattan ...r.

Since then, they indicate that he has paid no state or local taxes.

Presidential associates said that District of Columbia law exempts a president from local income taxes. They added that Mr. Nixon's tax advisers concluded

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Bans on Cars and Wintry Weather

Most European Roads Are Deserted

ROME, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Motorists in most European countries kept their cars off the roads today to help conserve gasoline because of the fuel supply cuts imposed by the Arab states.

Wintry weather in many countries also helped to keep people off the roads.

France, however, was different. There have been no cuts there so far and Frenchmen were able to *drive freely while most of Europe's* roads were deserted.

Shivering Italians walked or cycled on Italy's first carless Sunday. The government hoped it would save 10,000,000 gallons of gasoline today.

Within a few minutes of the driving ban coming into force at midnight, streets in Rome were deserted. The Via Veneto was soon empty. Even the prostitutes who usually line the pavements packed up and went home.

The driving ban was part of a *harsh package of fuel-saving* measures introduced by the Italian government, which included early closing of restaurants and nightclubs and a 40 percent slash in street lighting.

Belgium's roads were deserted for the third Sunday and the few specially authorized private cars running drew disapproving glances from people waiting in bitter cold at bus stops.

In Switzerland, where the Sunday driving ban was in its second week, ski resorts reported little activity.

Gasoline stations throughout Austria were closed today following a recommendation by the gasoline companies.

The government has only imposed a 100-kilometer-an-hour speed limit on all major roads.

A total ban on Sunday driving has not been ruled out, but the government fears such a move would hurt the tourist industry.

Limit in Poland

Poland's new 80-kph speed limit started this weekend, but it came as winter snow and ice already *imposed their own restrictions* on driving.

Rain in Spain, rather than oil restrictions, kept motorists off the roads today in contrast with last weekend, when hundreds of thousands of families ignored a government plea to save gasoline.

Spain, which has no diplomatic links with Israel, has been classified by the Arab oil producers as a friendly nation, but sources said some compulsory fuel-saving measures might be issued within the month.

Thousands of service stations throughout Britain shut for the day. Many motorists who cruised around in the continued cold spell looking for gasoline ended up stranded at the roadside.

Dutch people spent their fifth car-less Sunday in succession quietly at home, making short cycle trips or going for walks.

Only about half of Greece's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Dutch Reject Arab Pressure To Apologize, Amend Policy

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Dec. 2 (IHT).—The Dutch minister of economic affairs refused yesterday to promise any special concessions to the Arab nations or make any apology for the attitude adopted by the Dutch government about the recent Middle East war.

Ruud Lubbers met here yesterday with Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, who was accompanied by Belaid Abdessalam, the Algerian Energy Minister. Despite the Arab threat of an indefinite embargo of Arab oil supplies to the Netherlands, the Dutch minister flatly refused to make any gesture which would amount, in effect, to an apology for the Netherlands's attitude toward the Middle East crisis.

After the meeting, which was held in Mr. Yamani's hotel suite, Mr. Lubbers said: "We don't want to give the impression to anyone that we are here to buy oil on a Saturday morning by making any declaration which would be misunderstood by others."

The minister indicated that he was not prepared to see a breach between his country and Israel. This seemed to be the price the Arabs were demanding if there was to be any prospect of their lifting their embargo.

He said that he had made it "very clear" to the Arab ministers that the embargo did not affect the Netherlands alone. It was also hurting other countries, he said.

Mr. Lubbers said: "I pointed out that the essential issue was the political future of the state and people of Israel and that we should all work to solve the political and humanitarian problems of the Palestinians. On this we agreed. But the ministers keep looking at the problem in a historical context. We want to look to the future."

Mr. Yamani commented he could find no change in the Dutch attitude. "I did not get the impression that the Dutch have moved at all," he added.

The ministers later flew to Geneva.

Four-Hour Battle

Israeli, Syrian Forces Clash in Golan Heights

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Dec. 2—Syrian and Israeli artillery and armor battled for four hours today in one of the heaviest clashes in the Golan Heights since the October war.

The Syrians knocked out three Israeli tanks and silenced five artillery batteries in the sporadic duels, a Syrian military spokesman said in Damascus. The fighting erupted when an Israeli engineering unit pushed too close to the Syrian front lines, he added.

The Israeli command in Tel Aviv said two of its soldiers were wounded in the exchanges, but had no comment on the Syrian report of tank and artillery losses.

Witnesses in southern Lebanon reported meanwhile that the Israelis fired more than 50 artillery shells into Lebanese border villages at dawn. No casualties were reported.

- **Jordan ties role at peace talks to clarification of Palestinians' representation** Page 2.
- **Libya said to recall delegation in Cairo.** Page 2.

The reported fighting came as Cairo newspapers warned of possible new battles along the Suez Canal and questioned the value of peace negotiations scheduled for Dec. 18 in Geneva if Israel fails to live up to its commitments.

That was a reference to the breakdown in talks aimed at the disengagement of Israeli and Egyptian forces facing each other in battle posture along the Suez lines.

Stalling Charged

Egypt broke off the talks, at Kilometer 101 on the Suez-Cairo road, on Thursday, charging the Israelis with stalling on what Cairo sees as a withdrawal commitment in the Nov. 4 cease-fire pact negotiated by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

In Cairo, sources said that President Anwar Sadat personally appealed to the ambassadors of the United States and the Soviet Union yesterday to persuade Israel to withdraw to the Oct. 22 cease-fire lines.

Mr. Sadat's meetings were prompted by "the grave situation that resulted from Israel's evasive attitude in implementing the cease-fire," prompting Egypt to withdraw from the talks, one Cairo newspaper said.

The Middle East News Agency reported that Mr. Sadat met with U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilt, who arrived Nov. 11, and Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Vinogradov.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said in Jerusalem that Israel was prepared to resume the Kilometer-101 talks and listen to new Egyptian proposals for withdrawals.

He made the comment after a 40-minute meeting with Finnish Gen. Ensio Siilasvuo, commander of United Nations forces in the Middle East, who traveled to Jerusalem in efforts to get the withdrawal talks moving again. He conferred in Cairo last week, and returned there tonight after meeting Mr. Dayan.

Mr. Dayan's statement said the Israeli negotiating team, led by Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv, had received "clear guidelines" from the government of Premier Golda Meir. It did not make clear whether the Israelis were ready for new compromises, but appeared to indicate some movement toward resumption of the talks.

Answering an interviewer's questions on Israeli radio, Mrs. Meir asserted that Israel had offered Egypt proposals that "went beyond what they could have expected or demanded of us in order to achieve complete disengagement."

She added that Egypt had rejected Israel's suggestions and had demanded a withdrawal that "went beyond the purpose of preserving the cease-fire."

Meanwhile, it appears that another point of contention in the implementation of the Israeli-Egyptian cease-fire agreement—the Egyptian naval blockade of the strategic Bab el Mandeb straits—has been settled. Gen. Yariv indicated as much in a separate radio interview yesterday in which he said that the cease-fire "now prevails at sea as well as on land."



Associated Press.

David Ben-Gurion

File Past Coffin in Knesset

Thousands of Israelis Offer Last Respects to Ben-Gurion

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Dec. 2.—Thousands of Israelis filed past the flag-draped coffin of former Premier David Ben-Gurion today, paying their respects to the man who declared Israel a reality 25 years ago.

The national radio estimated that 200,000 mourners had stopped briefly before the coffin in the *forecourt of the Knesset* (parliament) building by this evening.

Mr. Ben-Gurion died yesterday from complications of a stroke he suffered Nov. 18. He was 87.

A state funeral was scheduled for tomorrow morning. Mr. Ben-Gurion will be buried later in the day at Sde Boker, the Negev Desert communal settlement he called home since the 1950s.

The former leader has been inactive politically since 1970, when he resigned his Knesset seat in mid-term. He had made up differences with former political opponents. An associate said that Mr. Ben-Gurion followed events after the outbreak of the Yom Kippur war in October but did not express opinions.

He concentrated on his literary work. At the time of his stroke, he was preparing his memoirs covering the year 1937. The volume covering 1936 is now with the printer and volume three of the "Letters of David Ben-Gurion" is to be published soon.

● **Ben-Gurion obituary, Page 4.**

In a government eulogy yesterday, Premier Golda Meir called Mr. Ben-Gurion "the nation's chosen one," and "a giant of thought and action."

Government leaders around the world, American political officials and prominent Jewish leaders joined in tributes to Mr. Ben-Gurion.

At the United Nations, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim issued a statement characterizing Mr. Ben-Gurion as "an inspiring leader of his people."

Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany, citing Mr. Ben-Gurion's "decisive role" in establishing the state of Israel, said: "He will remain unforgotten in our country as the Israeli statesman who offered his hand to the new Germany after the horrors of the past for a new beginning and for reconciliation."

President Georges Pompidou of France, in a message to President Ephraim Katzir of Israel, said that the "loss of David Ben-Gurion is that of a man who, beyond the political positions of government, strongly marked the destinies of your country."

"Between Gen. de Gaulle and him," Mr. Pompidou said, "there existed a relationship of esteem and consideration."

The United States and West European Defense

London, Bonn, Paris Fear Withdrawal of Some GIs

By Seymour Topping

BONN, Dec. 2 (NYT).—The governments of Britain, France and West Germany have become convinced that the United States is determined to withdraw some of its military forces from Europe. Conversations with senior officials in the capitals of the three countries convey a deep sense of insecurity about the area.

A round of consultations was concluded last week by leaders of the major West European nations with a decision to coordinate regional defense efforts more closely and to make a new approach to the United States. The United States will be asked to delay any pullout of troops, in view of the buildup of the Soviet armed forces that is continuing despite the talk of improved East-West relations.

This position will be put to Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger when he visits Brussels this month for a meeting of the NATO Ministerial Council.

The West Europeans are not optimistic about the prospects of reaching a satisfactory agreement with Mr. Kissinger. The doubts and uncertainties about American intentions and cooperation stem in part from the criticisms directed against West Germany and Britain because of their independent stand in the Middle East crisis.

James R. Schlesinger, the U.S. secretary of defense, was understood to have recently told Lord Carrington, the British defense minister, that a withdrawal of some of the 310,000 American military personnel in Europe was likely and that this was considered strategically feasible by Pentagon planners.

The French adamantly oppose any U.S. withdrawal of troops, either unilaterally, which they

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Strains Continue to Be Felt On Issue of Troop Costs

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (WP).—Continued strains in the Atlantic alliance resulting from the costs of maintaining U.S. forces and installations in Europe are foreseen in a Senate staff study that also discusses strategic nuclear policy.

The study details for the first time the intricate link between the costs issue, which has plagued the alliance for a decade, and the East-West discussions on mutual force reductions.

The study says that while these East-West talks make the Europeans "apprehensive," it is "unlikely" that they will come forward with any major new contributions to help the United States keep up its force levels.

The Europeans "appear to be approaching irritation over the multiple and continuous financial demands which they face from the United States," it states.

"Europeans appear to believe that the United States must acknowledge that its own national interests are served by the maintenance of significant conventional forces in Europe regardless of what the Europeans do to support them," it says.

Even as the report was being released, top U.S. officials were suggesting that the Europeans might do more. Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger said Friday that while European support for NATO is increasing, "the European nations have been inclined to provide the minimum support necessary to maintain the United States commitment to the defense of Europe."

However, the Senate staff study suggests that resistance exists in Europe, and says allies there "seem firm in their determination not to be pressured into going much further."

In a press conference, Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Senate Panel Study Details Depth of Atomic Presence

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (WP).—American nuclear warheads are stored in more than 100 special ammunition sites in Western Europe under heavy guard, with some weapons always loaded, a Senate staff study reported yesterday.

The attempt to make public the nuclear facts of life in Europe emerged in heavily censored form. Despite these deletions, the report is the fullest accounting so far officially cleared on the military, diplomatic and psychological implications resulting from the presence of about 7,000 U.S. nuclear weapons maintained in Europe for defense of the Atlantic alliance.

About 11 1/2 censored pages on nuclear weaponry survived in a 27-page report on U.S. security issues in Europe made public by the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on security agreements and commitments abroad. It is based on a three-week study in Europe in September by staff members James G. Lowenstein and Richard M. Moose.

In issuing the report, the subcommittee's chairman, Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., said, "The relationship of the United States with its European allies is presently under greater stress than at any time in the recent past." He recalled that on Oct. 25 the world suddenly found U.S. nuclear forces in Europe and throughout the world "placed on alert in response to Soviet moves in the Middle East—apparently with little notice to our allies."

Sen. Symington said that neither the Senate Foreign Relations Committee nor the public ever before has been given "any comprehensive picture of our nuclear deployments in Europe . . ."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

In Employment Post; Cabinet Shuffled

Whitelaw Shifted From Ulster Duty

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Dec. 2 (NYT).—William Whitelaw, whose accomplishments as minister for Northern Ireland have probably made him the most esteemed politician in Britain, was given an equally difficult job today: managing the government's price and wage stabilization program.

Mr. Whitelaw was named minister of employment in a cabinet reshuffle. His role is expected to include not only dealing with the unions—whose militancy over pay increases is the biggest current challenge to the Conservative government—but also providing a strong voice on prices and general economic policy.

His successor in the Northern Ireland job is Francis Pym, the government's chief whip. Mr. Pym's experience in managing the day-to-day affairs of his party in Parliament will, it is hoped, equip him to follow Mr. Whitelaw, himself a former chief whip.

Although the changes had been predicted, today's announcement caused dismay to moderate Roman Catholic and Protestant politicians in Ulster. They will take part this week in crucial talks near London with British and Irish leaders. They had hoped that Mr. Whitelaw, whose patient negotiating produced agreement on a coalition executive for the province 10 days ago, would still be in charge.

His transfer, at a time that the Northern Ireland situation is still extremely precarious, indicates the urgency of the government's fight against inflation.

There had been predictions that Prime Minister Edward Heath would take advantage of his transfer of Mr. Whitelaw to make a major cabinet reshuffle. In fact, today's changes are somewhat more limited and the talk has shifted to predicting a further series of changes in the next month or two.

Mr. Whitelaw replaces, technically, Maurice Macmillan as minister for employment. In fact his influence and the scope of his functions are expected to be considerably broader. Mr. Macmillan will go to the Treasury as the principal minister under the chancellor of the Exchequer, Anthony Barber.

Mr. Macmillan will also take on the job of paymaster-general, replacing Viscount Eccles, who managed to make himself widely unpopular by pushing through a measure introducing charges in British museums.

Other changes include the appointment of Humphrey Atkins, formerly the deputy chief whip, to replace Mr. Pym, and the promotion of Norman St. John-Stevas, a junior minister in the Education Department, to under secretary of state for education and science.

Most European Highways Deserted for Another Sunday

(Continued from Page 1)

cars were on the road today following government measures to meet the energy and oil crisis.

Except for minor exceptions, private cars circulate according to their registration plates—even numbers one Sunday, odd the next. Today, it was even numbers.

Beginning Jan. 1, gasoline will be rationed.

In Bonn, police reported more skiers than cars on the roads in southern areas of West Germany.

In the United States, motorists searched for gasoline dealers today as a near total shutdown of service station pumps dramatically altered America's driving habits.

"We've had about a thousand calls from people looking for a gas station that's open, but there just aren't any," a spokesman for the Massachusetts State Police said. "We can tow them someplace where it's warm, but they're not going to find gas anywhere."

In his energy address a week ago, President Nixon called for voluntary closing of service stations from 9 p.m. Saturday to midnight Sunday. A law expected to reach the White House shortly would make the closing mandatory.

A survey of trade associations and government agencies in each state indicated that the overwhelming majority of gas stations—90 percent in most areas—intended to close. That estimate was borne out in spot checks made today.

Tanaka, Fukuda Split on Threat Facing Economy

TOKYO, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Premier Tanaka and his top economic adviser yesterday offered conflicting assessments of the economic crisis confronting Japan.

In a speech to the opening session of the Diet, Japan's legislature, Mr. Tanaka took an optimistic view of the oil shortage and inflation in Japan and said that "the government believes that it will be fully able to secure a stabilization in supply and demand."

However, Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda, who was brought into the cabinet only last Sunday, painted a more gloomy picture in a separate speech to the Diet. Mr. Fukuda, long a critic of Mr. Tanaka, said the economic crisis would force Japan to abandon its policy of high economic growth and necessitated "more restrictive" measures to curb consumer and industrial demand.

The difference in opinion between Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Fukuda suggested that the cabinet was seriously divided on how to cope with the crisis.

Qadhafi Praises France, Yugoslavia

TRIPOLI, Libya, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Col. Moamer Qadhafi has praised France and Yugoslavia as friends of the Arab states in a report to the ruling Revolutionary Command Council on his recent tour abroad, the official Libyan press agency reported yesterday.

The Libyan leader, who returned on Nov. 26 after a one-week tour of Yugoslavia, France and Malta, his first official trip outside the Arab states, said: "Yugoslavia is a real friend of the Arab world and the Third World."

He also said: "France is to be regarded as a friend in Western Europe, especially if it succeeds in keeping Europe away from American influences," the agency added.

Oil Shortage Threatens U.S. Drug Industry

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Because of the oil situation, the United States faces a critical shortage of penicillin, cortisone and other vital drugs, an industry spokesman said Thursday.

He added that the shortage would get worse unless the federal government acted soon to divert more crude oil to the petrochemical industry.

The spokesman said the situation is so grave that a group of industry executives is going to Washington tomorrow to meet with John Love, President Nixon's chief energy adviser.

Ralph Schmidt, manager of plant operations for the Beecham-Massengill Pharmaceuticals Division of Beecham, Inc., explained that the petrochemical industry had not received any priority for crude oil. This, he said, has made penicillin especially scarce.

The petroleum-based solvents needed for drugs manufacture that are now in short supply are acetone, methanol and isopropanol.

Getty 2d's Agent Arrives in Rome To Pay Ransom

ROME, Dec. 2 (UPI).—A representative of the family of oil billionaire J. Paul Getty has arrived in Rome to pay a $3.4-million ransom to the alleged kidnappers of Mr. Getty's 17-year-old grandson, J. Paul Getty 3d, family spokesmen said yesterday.

A lawyer for the missing youth's mother, Gail Harris, said J.Paul Getty 2d the youth's father, had reconsidered his offer of $1 million and has agreed to "pay the entire two billion lire [$3.4 million] demanded by the kidnappers."

A family spokesman in London added that the family decided to meet the full ransom demand after the alleged kidnappers contacted the youth's father directly.

"The family representative is in Rome waiting for the kidnappers to get in touch with him and work out the final arrangements," the spokesman said. He appealed to police not to interfere and said that both young Getty's father and grandfather were awaiting word that the terms of the exchange have been accepted.

Miss Harris's lawyer said the money was raised by the father without the help of Getty sr., who has refused to contribute.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Fair
AMSTERDAM	—2	28	Cloudy
ANKARA	3	37	Rain
ATHENS	11	52	Rain
BEIRUT	19	66	Cloudy
BELGRADE	—7	19	Cloudy
BERLIN	—6	21	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	7	45	Sunny
BUDAPEST	—4	25	Fair
CAIRO	21	70	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	—4	25	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	7	45	Cloudy
DUBLIN	5	41	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	1	34	Overcast
FLORENCE	3	37	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	Cloudy
GENEVA	—6	21	Fair
ISTANBUL	3	37	Rain
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy
LISBON	7	45	Cloudy
LONDON	2	36	Cloudy
MADRID	3	46	Fair
MILAN	1	34	Cloudy
MONTREAL	—4	25	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—1	30	Snow
MUNICH	—2	28	Snow
NEW YORK	2	36	Fair
NICE	10	50	Fair
OSLO	—7	19	Overcast
PARIS	—1	30	Fair
PRAGUE	—7	19	Fair
ROME	5	41	Rain
SOFIA	—5	23	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	—9	16	Cloudy
TEHRAN	13	55	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloudy
TUNIS	20	68	Cloudy
VENICE	0	32	Cloudy
VIENNA	—5	23	Cloudy
WARSAW	—10	14	Fair
WASHINGTON	7	44	Sunny
ZURICH	—1	30	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



Associated Press.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—Jordan's King Hussein presents policies at the opening of parliament Saturday.

Jordan Says Talks Presence Depends on Palestinian Role

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Dec. 2 (NYT).—King Hussein of Jordan said yesterday that his country's participation in a Middle East peace conference depended on the issue of who represents the Palestinians living on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and in East Jerusalem.

Addressing the opening of a session of parliament in Amman, Hussein said he needed "more clarification" of the decision at the conference of Arab chiefs of state last week that recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

Since September 1970, when Hussein's army drove the guerrillas out of the kingdom, there has been a bitter quarrel between Jordan and the guerrilla leaders headed by Yassir Arafat, chairman of the PLO, which represents the principal guerrilla groups.

Invited to Talks

In announcing to parliament that Jordan had received an invitation from the United States and the Soviet Union to attend the proposed Middle East peace conference, scheduled to open in Geneva on Dec. 18, Hussein, according to Radio Amman, said:

"Awarding the representation of our people to others means barring us from guaranteeing the rights of our people on the West Bank.

"This needs more clarification through contacts with the sister Arab parties concerned so that we may know how to approach the conference and decide whether to attend or not."

Earlier in his speech, Hussein said that Jordan's position in the conference would be based on three principles:

● Complete withdrawal by Israel from all Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war, including Jerusalem. "We will not accept withdrawal from one area at the expense of another," Hussein said.

● No partial or unilateral agreements between Israel and an individual Arab state.

● Recognition of the full rights of the Palestinian people to determine their future political status.

Qadhaffi's Criticism

Col. Qadhafi was critical of Egypt before the war for not fighting, was also critical of Egypt during the war, and termed the cease-fire agreement a "capitulation."

Two days after the war began, he warned against expecting a favorable outcome for the Arabs. He was quoted as referring to the conflict as "an operetta war" and later criticized Egypt and Syria—sister states in a loose federation with Libya formed in 1971—for agreeing to a cease-fire.

Egypt has the manpower Libya needs to further its "green revolution," designed to transform the desert wastes into a self-sustaining economy with Libya's oil revenues, and Libya has oil revenues that Egypt needs.

As far as anyone knows publicly, Libya did not participate in the October war, although Col. Qadhafi, claimed to have bought combat aircraft, tanks, artillery and anti-aircraft installations and donated them to the war effort.

Libya Recalls Diplomats, Cairo Says

CAIRO, Dec. 2 (AP).—Prospects for the merger of Libya with Egypt faded as the Cairo press reported that the Libyan diplomatic delegation has been recalled.

No reason was given in the press for the recall and there was no indication whether Egypt would recall its diplomats and thousands of workers from Libya.

Leaders of the two countries originally agreed to merge them by last Sept. 1 after the proposed creation of a new constitution and approval of the merger in a two-state referendum.

The constitution was not prepared and no referendum was held. Last summer, the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, and President Anwar Sadat agreed again to merge their two countries, but this time they set no deadline.

Plans for merger fell by the wayside with the outbreak of Arab-Israeli hostilities.

A 100-member constituent assembly, formed to lay the groundwork for the joint government and draft a constitution, suspended meetings with the outbreak of fighting Oct. 6.

Mr. Sadat stopped a Libyan "unity march" on Cairo last summer, saying decisions of such importance needed to be made step by step, scientifically, and not quickly or emotionally.

Palestinians Backed

CAIRO, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Algeria's President Houari Boumedienne said yesterday the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River is Palestinian and does not belong to Jordan.

Mr. Boumedienne told the Cairo newspaper Al Gomhouriya in an interview: "As an Algerian and as head of state of Algeria, I consider that Jordan has no occupied land to claim back. . . . The West Bank is undoubtedly Palestinian and nobody can question whether it is Palestinian or Jordanian."

Syria Still Undecided

DAMASCUS, Dec. 2 (AP).—Syria "still is considering" whether to attend the peace conference in Geneva, but "so far, sees no advantage in doing so" until Israel begins a withdrawal from Arab land, the official Syrian Arab News Agency said yesterday.

The report said Syrian officials were disappointed when Egypt and Israel broke off talks on mutual troop pullbacks.

U.S. A-Shield in Europe Portrayed

(Continued from Page 1)

Despite heavy censorship, he said, the current report helps break down "arbitrary barriers to information."

The published account shows:

● A figure of 7,000 for U.S. nuclear warheads in Europe, first used by former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara in 1966, has varied up and down since, but is still the best public approximation available. The orginal figure covered only land-based tactical nuclear warheads in Europe, excluding warheads for bombers of the U.S. Strategic Air Command or warheads carried aboard ships at sea.

● As of July 31, land-based nuclear warheads were "stored at over 100 special ammunition sites" in Western Europe. One third of them are for use by American forces and two-thirds for allied forces, but all "are kept in the custody of the United States . . ."

● In a typical NATO site, the warheads are in storage igloos or in maintenance and assembly buildings. "The site is surrounded by a double perimeter fence which is floodlit at night." U.S. forces control entry to the storehouses, with the outer perimeter guarded by the user nation.

● "Some weapons, both American and foreign, with nuclear warheads are kept loaded at all times on quick reaction alert [or 'QRA,' as they are known]." The number of aircraft, missiles and Polaris and Poseidon missile-firing submarines on armed alert depends on the force level being maintained.

● At a site the Senate staff members visited, they asked whether the U.S. officers controlling release of allied planes armed with nuclear weapons "could prevent the allied pilot from dropping his nuclear bomb once his plane was airborne." The answer was censored from the report. (Other sources yesterday indicated that if necessary, such a plane could be ordered shot down.)

● Although the United States first initiated the stockpiling of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe in 1957, it was not until 1967 that the United States "agreed to inform countries of the details of the nuclear weapons stockpiled in their territory or stockpiled elsewhere for the use of their forces."

● Atomic demolition munitions (ADMs), to be used to block valleys, mountain passes or other entry points to allied territory in Europe, are handled by teams of five or six men. West Grmany, whose public is highly sensitive to the use of such explosives since controversy over them broke out a decade ago, permits no "prechambering" of holes to implant ADMs. But European nations have "chambers for conventional explosives" that can be used for atomic munitions, although they would result in greater fallout because they are shallower than special ADM chambers.

● As previously known, in NATO there are "over 2,000 U.S. and other NATO forward-based nuclear capable aircraft." NATO countries also have, in addition to such aircraft, Honest John missiles, Pershing missiles and 155-mm and eight-inch howitzers that can fire nuclear shells.

The Senate report stated that basic NATO strategy for both conventional and nuclear warfare is set forth in a document known by its serial number as "14/3," dated Jan. 16, 1968. This establishes the doctrine of "nuclear deterrence, forward defense and flexible response," informally accepted several years earlier and substituting for a strategy based on massive nuclear retaliation. The Kennedy administration first initiated the strategy shift.

If "deterrence" fails to prevent war, the present doctrine holds out three levels of military responses.

They are defined in the report as first, "direct defense—that is, defeating the enemy on the level at which he chooses to fight, a concept which includes the use of such available nuclear weapons as may be authorized either on a preplanned or case-by-case basis."

Escalation Phase

Second is "deliberate escalation" which seeks to defeat the aggressor by deliberately raising, but where possible controlling, the scope and intensity of combat, making the cost and risk disproportionate to the aggressor objectives and the threat of nuclear response progressively more imminent."

"The third kind of military response," the report relates, "is general nuclear response—that is, massive nuclear strikes against the total nuclear threat other military targets and urban industrial targets. General nuclear response is considered to be the ultimate deterrent and, if used, the ultimate military response."

But a general nuclear response under NATO strategy, the report emphasizes, can be undertaken only in conjunction with the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff plan for the widespread synchronized use of U.S. nuclear weapons. This doubly emphasizes U.S. control of NATO's ultimate strategy.

A NATO nuclear planning group is drawn from all 15 NATO countries except France, Iceland, Portugal and Luxembourg; the nations where no U.S. nuclear stockpiles exist. A request to use nuclear weapons, the report relates, goes to the broader Defense Planning Committee composed of all NATO nations except France, which took itself out of the NATO military system but remains in the alliance.

The release of nuclear weapons," the report relates, "can only be authorized by the President of the United States [or, for British weapons, the British prime minister.]".

Strings Attached

In a section of the report discussing the British and French nuclear forces, based on "unofficial unclassified sources," the report notes that Britain's nuclear force has American strings on it because the United States "provides support for the British forces," including the fuel used in the nuclear propulsion plants of its four Polaris A-3 submarines.

France's nuclear force, the report pointed out, "is far more diversified than the British and not dependent on the U.S. States."

Despite recurrent speculation about combining the British-French nuclear forces to the core of an independent ropean force, the report found evidence that Anglo-French operation is likely in the future or that a European is being seriously considered responsible officials . . ."

"In the last analysis," the found, "the Germans and other European governments place their greatest faith in U.S. strategic deterrent which, in their view, the presence of U.S. ground forces provides essential link—and they do not want any European arrangement which might loosen the link the U.S. strategic deterrent.

London, Bonn, Paris Fearful Some GIs May Be Withdrawn

(Continued from Page 1)

fear may result from pressure by Congress, or within the framework of the Vienna talks with the Russians on a mutual and balanced reduction of forces in Central Europe.

The British, although a party to the talks on troop reductions, and to the Western negotiating position in these talks, are extremely reluctant to enter into any agreement that would see U.S. troops withdrawn while leaving overwhelming Soviet forces on the threshhold of Central Europe.

While neither London nor Paris sees any imminent Soviet military threat, the growing preponderance of the Soviet armed forces in Europe is seen as eroding the balance of power to a degree that will eventually make Western Europe dangerously vulnerable to Soviet influence.

The French are more alarmed than other Europeans about the changes in the East-West balance. But Prime Minister Edward Heath shares President Georges Pompidou's strong doubts about the progress of American efforts to reach a détente with Moscow. Both leaders are portrayed as seeing no evidence of Soviet concessions on security questions.

Brandt More Hopeful

Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany is more hopeful about the prospects of détente, speculating that in 10 years there may be a true relaxation of tensions.

West German experts also believe that the Soviet arms buildup is aimed at maintaining pressure on Western Europe. However, they agree with Mr. Kissinger's view that drawing the Russians into a complex of agreements with the inducement of trade and technology may eventually bind them to acceptance of true détente.

The British and French defense ministers agreed that in the event of a Soviet invasion of Western Europe there would be no time to airlift American troops from the United States. But in his meeting with the American defense secretary, Lord Carrington was told that it was estimated that even a reduced U.S. presence in Europe would allow the Atlantic allies to hold out long enough for American troops to be flown in for conventional warfare. The French and the British believe that Western Europe would be overrun in three to seven days in a conventional conflict.

The French defense minister jolted his British counterpart telling him that he had info the Russians that in the event French borders were threa by a Soviet invasion his ernment would immediate tactical nuclear weapons. Pompidou was understoo have told 200 French mi officers on Oct. 25 that he order the use of tactical n weapons instantly in the of an invasion.

Flexible Response

U.S. and British nuclear calls for a "flexible resp that would rely on conven warfare initially rather tha viting a nuclear holocaust making every effort to stay the invaders.

France began building a dependent nuclear force afte sociating itself in 1966 from tary arrangements within Atlantic alliance. The F strategic force now consi three nuclear subma equipped with 16 missiles Three more submarines a be added by 1976. The F also expect to have on in 1976, a new tactical grou ground missile, the Pluton, dition to tactical devices tha be deployed by Mirage IV bombers.

The French estimate that are five years behind the U States in nuclear research have unsuccessfully sough get American help to spee perfection of their weapons recent French nuclear tes the Pacific were designed t velop hydrogen-bomb war for their missiles, which are equipped with atomic device

It was understood that rumored organization of a British-French nuclear for being held up by American u ingness to allow the Britis share U.S. secrets with French. The British st strategic force of four subm is equipped with U.S. P missiles.

While the French are sh new interest in joint Eur defense, it seems unlikely they will become nuclear pa of Britain or the United S

France's newly expressed iness to use nuclear we makes the British and Amer more nervous than ever the intentions of the Pom government.

Continued Strains Forecast On Question of Troop Cost

(Continued from Page 1)

Schlesinger also said that the United States must be prepared to develop—though not necessarily produce at this time—a range of new nuclear weapons as a hedge against a breakdown in the second round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The talks, according to U.S. officials, have made little if any progress since the initial agreements in May, 1972.

Mr. Schlesinger said that he still hoped for success in the negotiations and especially for a Soviet willingness to reduce their missile stockpile. In the meantime, he said, the United States should be prepared to move ahead with research and development work on a larger land-based ICBM, new mobile missiles and the techniques of putting more multiple warheads on existing missiles.

The defense chief suggested that U.S. nuclear strategy was facing an important change in the sense that the United States might now develop for the first time weapons that could strike at certain Russian military targets—rather than just cities or industrial centers—if the Russians persisted in such developments.

"I would not want the President, any president of the United States, to be in a position in which the Soviets are in a unilateral position of striking at U.S. military forces with a degree of effectiveness which the Soviets do not perceive that we could achieve."

He also said that within the next two or three months, cutbacks and some closings will be carried out at 59 U.S. bases and facilities overseas, most of them small ones. The action will an estimated $35 million and eliminate some 3,900 mi and civilian jobs. A further view of base reductions i United States is under wa said.

Heavily Censored

The Senate study, writte James G. Lowenstein and Ri M. Moose for the subcomm on security agreements and mitments abroad, was h censored before publication most heavily deleted section with the alliance's negotia with the Soviet Union an allies over reducing force Europe.

West Germany is mainly ested in a process that enable it to cut back its de fense forces in line with C cellor Willy Brandt's poli relaxation in Central Europ cording to the study.

Britain is most opposed t negotiations, it says. Havin made the difficult decision associate itself more closely Europe, it does not want Soviet influence increased on Continent.

France, according to the feels that the talks cast fu doubt on the sincerity of the commitment to defend Ea It has ruled out any redu of its own forces, including 50,000 troops it has in West many.

Greece and Turkey are dese as concerned that a thinning of forces in the north would crease Soviet pressures in south. The Netherlands and gium, both with small numbe troops in West Germany, are to be interested in reducing t own forces in a second round

Japan Raises Its Contribution To Arab Refugees Almost Fivefold

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 2 (NYT).—Japan, which has been under pressure to adhere to a pro-Arab policy or face an oil boycott, announced Friday that it was increasing its contribution for aid to Palestinian Arab refugees to $5 million for 1974.

Last year, Japan gave $1.1 million, and the increase in its contribution will put the nation among the largest contributors to the UN program. The United States continues to be the heaviest donor and is expected to again contribute $23.2 million.

In announcing Japan's gift at a fund-pledging conference, Shizuo Saito, the Japanese delegate, remarked that his government was acting to ease the financial plight of the United Nations Relief Agency for Palestine Refugees, which has a deficit of $10 million.

Privately, however, the Japanese have made it plain here that their move was calculated also to please the Arab countries which have been threatening that there could be further curtailments in oil shipments.

The Netherlands, another target of Arab oil politics, also announced an increase in its gift to the United Nations aid program going, from $202,000 last year to $553,300.

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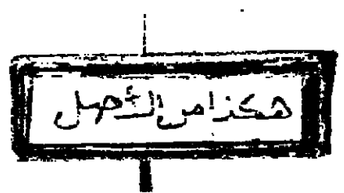
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Nixon Probers Surveyed

Most on House Panel Willing To Impeach If Cause Is Shown

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (NYT). Members of the House Judiciary Committee are prepared, by a substantial majority, to recommend the impeachment of President Nixon if they find evidence of serious misconduct even if such misconduct falls short of criminal wrongdoing.

The committee will not get into the thick of its impeachment inquiry before next February, and is not likely to reach a determination on Mr. Nixon's conduct in office before next spring.

But a New York Times check directed among 16 Democrats and 16 Republicans who serve on the committee produced a surprising consensus on the question that will be central to the outcome of the inquiry: What constitutes an impeachable offense under the Constitution?

Of these 32 committee members who were interviewed separately—15 Democrats and one Republican could not be reached—it were agreed that the President would be subject to impeachment by the House, trial by the Senate and removal from office if he were found to have violated criminal law.

Public Trust Issue

More significant, perhaps, 25 members—two-thirds of the committee—said that they believed the President could be impeached for conduct that was not necessarily criminal but constituted a severe breach of public trust.

Only one of the 16 Democrats and two of the 16 Republicans who were questioned said that they would limit the definition of an impeachable offense to one for which an ordinary citizen would be subject to criminal prosecution.

The key question that the committee will face, according to Rep. Peter W. Rodino jr. of New Jersey, the Democratic chairman, is: *Does this act or conduct bring* the office into great scandal and dispute?"

Rep. Charles E. Wiggins of California, a constitutional scholar whose views are often sought by fellow Republicans on the Judiciary Committee, stated a fairly broad standard.

He said the President would be subject to impeachment for conduct which, exposed to the light of day, produces moral outrage among the people that causes them to believe he is no longer fit to serve."

16 Resolutions Filed

The distinction is important because of the nature of some of the charges lodged against Mr. Nixon in the 16 resolutions of impeachment filed after his dismissal in October of Archibald Cox, the Watergate special prosecutor. Among the grounds cited for removing Mr. Nixon from office were the secret bombing of Cambodia by the United States, the President's refusal to spend funds appropriated by Congress, ultimate presidential responsibility for illegal acts of subordinates and the dismissal of Mr. Cox.

Rep. Rodino said that since the Oct. 20 dismissal of Mr. Cox, the resignation of Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson and the dismissal of Deputy Attorney General William D. Ruckelshaus for refusing to dismiss the special prosecutor, the committee has received 181,000 letters demanding Mr. Nixon's impeachment and 11,000 opposing such action.

"It's been a mammoth job just opening and sorting it," he said of the mail.

Although most of the impeachment resolutions were introduced as long ago as Oct. 23, the committee delayed acting on them until it completed hearings Thursday on the nomination of Gerald R. Ford to be vice-president. Moreover, Rep. Rodino *made it clear that it would be some time, for a variety of* reasons, before the impeachment inquiry became visible.

'Top-Flight' Lawyer

He said that his search for a "top-flight, objective," lawyer to serve as chief counsel to an impeachment inquiry staff might not be completed until shortly before Christmas. Although 19 committee employees are already gathering material for the inquiry, Rep. Rodino said, he wants the chief counsel to be free to select his senior assistants and to supervise the investigation.

Rep. Rodino also said that he would seek guidance from the chief counsel on defining the grounds for impeachment, and that he might name an ad hoc subcommittee to set the rules of *conduct for the inquiry.*

The investigation will not proceed very far until Congress returns in January from a Christmas holiday, and the committee settles procedural issues. Most members said they would be surprised if the committee produced a recommendation on impeachment before next spring.

The direction th t the inquiry will take may well be determined by what Rep. Wiggins calls the "threshold question" of what constitutes an impeachable offense.

Conflicting Views

Historians, constitutional lawyers and members of Congress have varying—and sometimes conflicting—views on the standard contained in Article II of the Constitution. It provides for impeachment for "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

Nowhere in the Constitution is the phrase, "high crimes and misdemeanors," spelled out. Scholars have found precedent in the debates of the Constitutional Convention and in the 12 *impeachment efforts undertaken* by Congress since 1798 for either a rigidly narrow or a broadly unrestricted interpretation of the standard.

And now the Judiciary Committee members are, as Rep. M. Caldwell Butler, R., Va., put it, "wrestling with" a definition.

The conflicting views are best represented in the attitudes of the panel's chairman, Rep. Rodino, and the senior Republican member, Edward Hutchinson of Michigan.

Rep. Rodino cited three limitations on the scope of the inquiry into Mr. Nixon's actions:

"The conduct must constitute what the founding fathers often referred to as a 'great offense,' one which threatens to undermine the government itself. Second, the conduct must relate to the official duties of the office-holder. *Third, the conduct must be such* that it occurs after the office-holder has assumed his official duties."

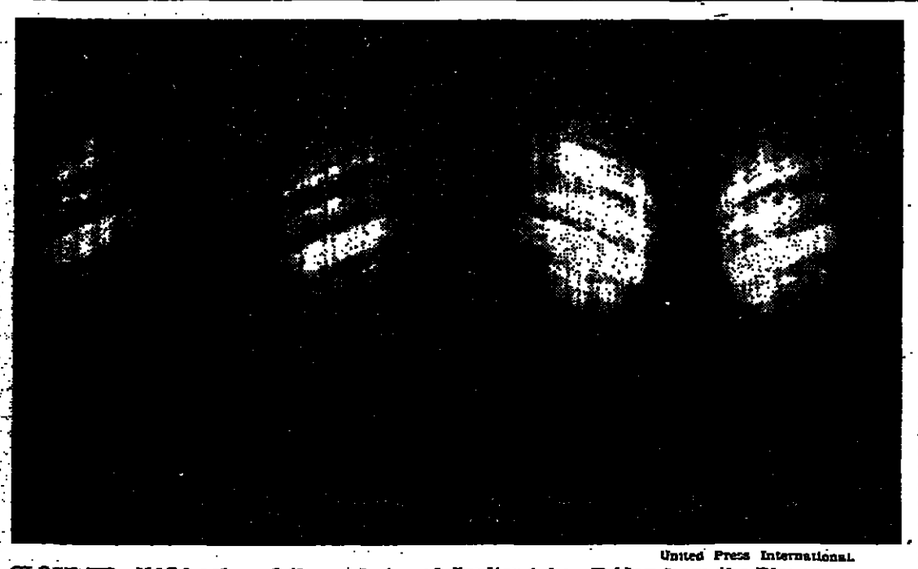
Narrow Standard

Asked whether the conduct must be criminal, Rep. Rodino said, "In my judgment, no."

According to Rep. Hutchinson, though, the committee should hold to a very narrow standard —"an indictable offense which would so offend the state as to make continuance in office untenable."

He said that the criteria should be much narrower for a presidential impeachment than for the impeachment of lesser officers because "we've only got one president and the impeachment of a president is something the country can't afford."

Several members said, as did Rep. Walter Flowers, D., Ala., that Congress could not impeach out of "distaste for what the executive has done" or as a consequence of "a lot of small things" to which Congress might object. But he said there was "great latitude" in deciding what impeachable offenses were.



United Press International.

CLOSE UP—NASA released these photos of Jupiter taken Friday from the Pioneer space craft from a distance of 2,400,000 miles. The images are inverted, with the South Pole at the top. The planet's clouds appear slanted due to the camera's viewing angle.

Senate-Financed Poll Finds A Cynical and Pessimistic U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP). —Americans place more confidence in garbage collectors than in the police, press, church, Congress or the White House, according to a Senate-financed poll.

The poll by Louis Harris found that only two of 22 "institutions" draw support from a majority of those questioned.

This is how the public rated its confidence in various institutions in the September poll:

Medical profession 57 percent, *garbage collection 52, colleges* 44, local police 44, TV news 41, military forces 40, local schools 39, organized religion 36, local United Fund 35, Supreme Court 33, Senate 30, press 30, major companies 29, House of Representatives 29, local government 28, state government 24, law firms 24, organized labor 20, executive branch of the federal government 19, and the White House 18.

Despite pessimism about government, cynicism about leaders and alarm over the state of the nation, Americans remain confident that the system can work, the poll found, but they reject government secrecy and want honesty and integrity.

The $25,000 poll was commissioned by the Senate subcommittee on intergovernmental relations and was made public *tonight by its chairman, Sen.* Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, and Sen. Edward J. Gurney of Florida, the panel's ranking Republican.

The Sampling

The poll was conducted Sept. 13-22 and questioned 1,596 persons in 200 locations. The Harris group also surveyed 68 state officials in 15 states and 206 local-government officials in 96 localities.

Fifty-three percent of those in the general survey feel "there is something deeply wrong in America." Only 34 percent of the state officials and 45 percent of the local leaders agreed.

Forty-five percent of the public said the quality of life in America has deteriorated over the past 10 years, but only 6 percent of state officials and 24 percent of the local leaders agreed.

"Clearly the leaders tend far less to see the country in a state of unusual crisis, at least in part because they feel that governmental services and many other key institutions are doing a more effective job than the public is prepared to believe," Mr. Harris said.

*Asked to list their chief con*cern, 72 percent of the people named inflation; 57 percent cited inflation in May, 1972.

Reflecting the Watergate scandal, integrity in government has replaced taxes as the No. 2 issue.

Other Top Issues

Other top issues cited were crime, drugs, welfare reform, pollution, taxes, the energy shortage, education and a "social breakdown."

The state and local officials interviewed generally agreed with the public priorities, but listed government integrity as the No. 1 issue, followed by inflation, the energy shortage, crime and pollution.

Mr. Harris found that government leaders agree there is a lack of confidence in government, but they tended to blame the Watergate scandals.

The state and local government officials implied that the news media are partly to blame for the disenchantment because of media efforts to disclose the Watergate scandal.

Although 41 percent of the *public expressed a great deal of* confidence in television news and 31 percent in the print media, only 17 percent of the local leaders expressed confidence in TV news and 19 percent in the press.

Only two institutions drew more confidence than they did in 1966 —the print media and TV news.

Public confidence in the executive branch dropped from 41 percent to 19 percent.

Senate Fails To Cut Off Its Filibuster

(Continued from Page 1)

hope that Congress will end up killing the provisions and the *President can escape an un*popular veto. "He's playing fiscal Russian roulette," said Sen. Long, adding: "A veto would be about as unpopular as his present standing in the polls."

The filibuster also delayed a vote on a bill to convert the United States to daylight saving time.

Both Sen. James L. Buckley, Cons.-R, N.Y., and Sen. Peter Dominick, R., Colo., objected to the tactic of tacking on a major change in the U.S. political system to a debt-ceiling bill on the theory that the latter is *"veto-proof."*

In other congressional action:

● The Senate passed legislation on Friday increasing Social Security benefits and, for the first time since the start of Social Security in 1936, eased somewhat the burden of Social Security taxes on low-income families.

● The Senate on Friday defeated by 45 to 37 a relatively modest tax-reform proposal, apparently because many senators accepted the arguments of oil men that any increase in their taxes could make the energy shortage worse.

The change in a "minimum *tax" was proposed as an amend*ment to the Social Security bill. The amendment would have the effect of cutting the value of the oil-depletion allowance, and of other preferences, by 10 percent.

Surgery for Thant

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 2 (AP).—Former UN Secretary-General U Thant, 64, has undergone surgery for removal of a benign facial tumor, a spokesman said. The retired Burmese diplomat is recovering and is in good condition.

Swirling 'Tail' Discovered

Pictures of Jupiter Sent Back By Pioneer-10 Are Best Ever

By John Noble Wilford

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 2 (NYT).—The Pioneer-10 spacecraft, closing in on Jupiter, yesterday returned pictures showing the brilliantly colored bands of the planet with a definition better than the best earth-based telescopic views.

Some of the pictures transmitted by the spacecraft showed a hitherto unseen swirling "tail" below the planet's distinctive great red spot. And the planet's third closest satellite, Europa, could be seen as a white dot next to Jupiter, which shows up the size of a large grapefruit on the control-room television screen here.

Project scientists described the pictures as "fantastic" and "terrific."

Pioneer-10 continued to operate flawlessly as it penetrated deeper into Jupiter's magnetic field and encountered steadily rising amounts of radiation. The spacecraft was 1.6 million miles from Jupiter last night and, under the increasing influence of the plan*et's great gravitational force, was* gathering speed.

Closest Approach

The 570-pound spacecraft was traveling at 29,000 miles an hour, which should increase to 80,000 mph by the time it makes its closest approach to Jupiter, tomorrow night. The spacecraft is scheduled to fly within 81,000 miles of the planet at 9:24 p.m. EST tomorrow.

Pioneer-10 is appraising Jupiter from an angle of 14 degrees below the planet's equatorial plane. After the closest encounter, the spacecraft will move above the planet, fly around Jupiter and then fly out toward the orbit of Saturn and eventually out of the solar system.

During its closest approach, scientists expect the spacecraft's imaging system to return pictures with a resolution several times better than that of any photographs of Jupiter taken from earth.

During the day, Pioneer-10 began its first observations of Jupiter with its ultraviolet photometer. The instrument is examining Jupiter's upper atmosphere to determine how it scatters ultraviolet sunlight and thus learn the proportion of helium to hydrogen in Jupiter.

Dr. James A. Van Allen, the discoverer of the earth's radiation belts, reported on Friday that data from the Pioneer-10 indicated that the radiation surrounding Jupiter extends out farther than predicted, in belts *considerably different from the* earth's.

The Van Allen radiation belts of earth reach out like a teardrop-shaped donut. The Jovian belts of trapped radiation particles, Dr. Van Allen said, seem to shoot out like a long, narrow tongue.

Skylab Photo of Laser

HOUSTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—The Skylab-3 astronauts photographed a point of intense green light winking at them from earth yesterday in a test of laser beams, which may be used for spacecraft *navigation and communication* in the future.

Scientists at the Goddard Space Flight Center, in Greenbelt, Md., beamed the flashing laser at the space station, 273 miles overhead.

Asked if he and his two crewmates could see it with the naked eye, Lt. Col. Carr said: "Yes, all three of us have seen it. It's very clear."

Pentagon Says Its Aide in Chile Erred on Black

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—The Defense Department has blamed its chief military adviser in Chile for wrongly telling the Pentagon that a U.S. military attaché would be unwelcome in Chile because he was black.

The chief adviser, Col. R. E. Davis, had rejected the nomination of Col. T. M. Gafford, saying he was unacceptable because of the racial policies of the Chilean government, the Pentagon said.

A report of the affair brought a sharp denial from the Chilean Embassy here on Friday. It said: "The suggestion that the Chilean government has rejected the appointment of a black officer to serve as military attaché in the U. S. Embassy in Santiago is slander against both the Chilean government and the Chilean people."

The Pentagon said in a statement: "The chief of the military group declined the nomination without coordinating with the government of Chile or with the U.S. Embassy. His assessment of the situation was invalid, resulting in an error in judgment."

Officials said, however, that Col. Gafford would not be assigned to the Chilean post.

Albert Certain Ford Will Be Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—House Speaker Carl Albert said Friday Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R., Mich., will be sworn in as vice-president at a joint meeting of the House and Senate Thursday afternoon.

The Senate has already confirmed Rep. Ford but the House will not vote until Thursday. Asked at a news *conference if his announce*ment indicated he was sure Rep. Ford would be confirmed, Rep. Albert, D., Okla., replied:

"I wish I was as sure of everything as I am of that."



UPI.

Comdr. Alvin L. Wilderman

U.S. Sub Skipper Lost Overboard In Heavy Seas

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2 (AP). —A search was abandoned yesterday for the commander of an American nuclear attack submarine who was washed overboard 24 hours earlier, the Coast Guard said.

Three cutters three helicopters and two Navy submarines covered 220 square miles four times in the futile search for Comdr. Alvin L. Wilderman, 38, swept from the Plunger six miles from the Golden Gate on Friday, the Coast Guard said. The submarine was en route to sea trials.

It was on the surface and plowing through seas whipped by 40-knot winds. The sea was so rough that the 80,000-ton attack carrier Ranger was unable to dock at Alameda Naval Air Station and had to wait out the night at anchor in San Francico Bay.

My Lai General Loses Bid for His Higher Rank

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP). —Secretary of the Army Howard H. Callaway rejected an appeal by Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Koster, demoted in the wake of the My Lai massacre, that he be restored to major general when he retired Friday.

The Army issued a terse statement saying that Mr. Callaway has reaffirmed the decision of former Secretary of the Army Stanley Resor, who ordered Gen. Koster reduced in rank in May, 1971. It said that Gen. Koster's service as a major general "was not satisfactory from an overall viewpoint."

Although the announcement did not say so specifically, Army spokesmen said Mr. Callaway also refused to restore a Distinguished Service Medal and to remove a letter of censure put in Gen. Koster's record on grounds he had failed to investigate the My Lai incident adequately.

Gen. Koster, a former West Point superintendent, commanded the Americal Division at the time of the March, 1968, slaying of Vietnamese civilians in the My Lai hamlet in South Vietnam.

apers Show ixon Taxes or 1969-1972

(Continued from Page 1)

he was not liable for California State income taxes, although California is his voting residence.

The cash flow statement being prepared for release in the next few days lists Mr. Nixon's total income-tax payments for the period Jan. 1, 1969, to May 31, 1973, as $155,464—a figure covering earnings before as well as during his presidency.

State Property Taxes

According to White House figures, Mr. Nixon has paid $74,423 in state property taxes for his homes in California and Florida during his presidency.

Such property-tax payments are deductible in computing federal income taxes. So is $271,350 in interest payments listed in the White House accounting. But Mr. Nixon's largest tax deduction—about $500,000—came from the donation of his vice-presidential papers to the National Archives.

In his last news conference on Nov. 17, Mr. Nixon said: "I paid $792,000 in income tax in 1969" on apparent misstatement since the figures obtained today listed the payment as $72,686.

ixon to Will Home to U.S.

ASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI). esident Nixon is expected to nounce soon a plan to deed his Clemente property to the erican public upon the deaths mself and his wife, the White se said yesterday.

e President was described by se aide as planning to follow example of White House decessors in leaving his propy to the government. He was to have instructed his rs to specify that the Calia property be "free and " when it is turned over to government as a historic mark.

aby 'Mugged' Philadelphia

HILADELPHIA, Dec. 2).—Police say an 11-month baby, whose mother reed two holdup men, was ck in a mugging of her ther.

oris Ashbrook, 24, was king through the German-n section when two men roached and reportedly deded her pocketbook Fri-night, the police said.

rs. Ashbrook told police t when she resisted, one the men struck her baby, sica, twice in the back of head. The baby was not t.

Detectives said Mrs. Ashok turned over her purse, ich contained $45 and a check.

CIA Is Reported to Employ Newsmen Stationed Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

ing journalists for intelligence services.

"I can't say I'm really surprised," Rep. Nedzi said of the disclosure. "I suppose the real problem was whether the press was being used to peddle a certain line. If it was an arrangement for gathering of intelligence I find it difficult to see much wrong with it."

So far the names of only two journalists have emerged from the CIA's file of correspondents with whom it has maintained informal working relationships. One was former European-based columnist Seymour K. Freidin, who was implicated as a supplier of information to the Nixon campaign in 1972. The other was Washington Star-News corerspondent Jeremiah O'Leary jr., as reported in the Star-News story.

Mr. O'Leary was mentioned in a category of newsmen who occasionally exchange information with CIA officials in the routine performance of journalistic duties without any monetary considerations.

Interviews with CIA station chiefs or lesser officials in overseas posts is not an uncommon practice with correspondents for most major publications in the performance of their news-gathering functions.

The Star-News also said that Mr. Colby has approved explicitly the continued maintenance of more than 30 other CIA agents abroad who are not strictly newsmen but who rely on some kind of journalistic "cover" for their intelligence operations.

Among those to be maintained, the Star-News said, is by far the largest category of journalist-agents, a group consisting of about 25 operatives scattered across the globe who appear to the world as freelance magazine writers, "stringers" for newspapers, news-magazines and news services and itinerant authors. (A stringer is a journalist, usually self-employed, who offers news dispatches on a piece-work basis to news organizations which do not have regular staff members in the stringer's city.)

Agents in this category are not regularly identified with any single publication, and most of them are full-time informants who frankly use their writing or reporting as a cover for their presence in a foreign city. Most of them are American citizens.

Most are paid directly and regularly for services rendered, but a few of these semi-independent freelance writers occasionally draw on CIA funds to pay out-of-pocket expenses for trips in which the agency had an interest or for entertaining a useful contact.

A second group of overseas correspondents whom Mr. Colby intends to keep on the payroll, the Star-News reported, consists of eight writers for small, limited-circulation specialty publications, such as certain types of trade journals or commercial newsletters. It is understood that most in this group operate as paid CIA informants with the approval of their employers.

The use of journalist-agents is known to be widespread in Communist-bloc countries where the press is government-controlled, and during the 1950s the Tass correspondent who was also a Soviet agent was almost proverbial.

At the same time, CIA officials are known to recognize that CIA penetration of the American press, if discovered or even suspected to exist on a wide scale, would further damage the CIA's shaky public image at home and could seriously compromise the reputation of the American press.

Corona Is Stabbed In Prison Hospital

VACAVILLE, Calif., Dec. 2 (AP).—Juan Corona, a former farm-labor contractor convicted of murdering 25 farm workers, was stabbed about 30 times in an attack at the prison hospital here, police said today. Corona was reported in critical condition after surgery during which his left eye had to be removed.

Officials at the California Medical Facility at Vacaville said they did not know what prompted the stabbing, which occurred last night. They said they were questioning four men.



Differing From Plan Rejected in '71

Nixon Seen Set to Propose Mandatory Health Insurance

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 2 (AP). —Mandatory health insurance for virtually all Americans will be proposed by the Nixon administration for implementation in 1975, the Los Angeles Times said today.

Details of the plan will be outlined by President Nixon in his State of the Union Message in January, the newspaper said.

Private insurance companies would provide the coverage, and the premium costs would be paid mainly by employers, it said. Employers would be required to offer a basic insurance plan and to pay 65 percent of the premium for the first three years and 75 percent afterward, the Times said.

Employees would pay 25 percent at all times, and the federal government would pay 10 percent the first three years, according to the Times. The cost to the federal government would be $4 billion a year for this phase of the program, it added.

Payment of Bills

The newspaper said that individuals would pay the first $150 of health bills and 25 percent of costs above the "deductible" $150 and below a ceiling of $1,500 per family. The insurance program would pay all costs above $1,500 per family, thus amounting to insurance against the expense of catastrophic illness.

The average cost per family would be about $150 a year, the Times said. Since the reported plan is restricted to companies with two or more employees, it was not clear how it would affect the self-employed.

The proposed health program would also provide for a total federal take-over of state Medicaid programs for families on welfare and those with low incomes. Private insurance companies would provide the coverage and current differing standards between states would be eliminated, the Times said.

The cost to the federal government in this category would be $1.6 billion on top of current federal payments.

The plan reportedly under consideration would differ from a proposal of the Nixon administration that was defeated by Congress in 1971. The old proposal would have left 25 million uncovered. The new plan also offers a wider range of benefits.

The Times said services that would be covered under the new Nixon proposal include:

● Physical, hospital and prescription drug costs with no limit, except on certain preventive services and certain mental illness costs.

● Thirty days of hospitalization a year and partial hospitalization for 60 days a year for mental patients. It also would provide for 15 outpatient visits a year.

● Nursing home care 100 days a year and 100 home visits a year for acutely ill patients.

● A limited but still undetermined number of visits, without deductibles, for family planning, prenatal care, child care through age 5, dental care through age 12, and ear and eye examinations through age 12.

Also to be covered are ambulance services, laboratory services, X-rays, prosethetic devices, blood and blood supplies, eyeglasses and hearing aids through age 12, the paper said.

The new plan carries higher deductibles to pay for all services, whereas the previous Nixon proposal offered lower deductibles, the Times said. Also included are relatively high levels of cost-sharing for services above the deductibles.

The Times said it was told by an administration source that the reason for the changes on this proposal is to discourage overuse of services, like visits to a doctor. By cutting back on such visits it is hoped the spiraling increase in costs for such services could be curbed, the source said.

Inflation Plan Backed by Swiss

BERN, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—The Swiss voted in a national referendum today to continue the government's year-old program to combat inflation which is running at a record annual rate of 9.5 percent.

They were voting for or against four federal laws covering price, wage and profits controls, credit restrictions, cut-downs on building and demolition and limits on tax-depreciation allowances.

All four received a clear majority of the total popular vote. Only two of the country's 25 cantons voted against them. The government now has the go-ahead to extend the decrees for up to two years.

Kuwaiti Legislators Fight

KUWAIT, Dec. 2 (AP).—Fist-fights broke out in Kuwait's parliament yesterday during a debate on polygamy, which is practiced here. Almost all 50 legislators took part in the 10-minute brawl.



Keystone.

David Ben-Gurion and Charles de Gaulle in 1960 during an official visit to Paris by the Israeli leader.

Soviet Jews' Emigration Put At Record Rate for October

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (NYT). —State Department officials reported yesterday that despite the Arab-Israeli war, Soviet authorities permitted a record number of Jews to emigrate to Israel in October and that the number has remained at that high pace since then.

They said that according to figures available to U.S. intelligence, some 3,660 Soviet Jews left in October and the rate for November was believed to be close to that. The previous high was 3,500 in October, 1972, the officials said.

But despite the apparent increase in emigration, American Jewish groups said that there was no sign of any significant easing of the months-long crackdown on dissident intellectuals and outspoken Jews.

The U.S. Jewish organizations agree with the government reports of stepped-up emigration and, in fact, one well informed official of a Jewish organization believes that the October figure may be as high as 4,200.

But the organizations generally believe that as long as there are trials and harassment of Jews seeking to emigrate, the United States should continue to pressure the Soviet authorities to improve their conditions as a price for better relations with this country.

State Department officials said that so far this year about 32,000 Jews have emigrated from the Soviet Union, more than the estimated total for all of 1972, 31,400. They believe that altogether about 36,000 will leave the Soviet Union by the end of the year.

Some officials note that Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, had promised President Nixon earlier in the year that about 35,000 Jews would be permitted to emigrate and that orders for an increase in emigration in the last quarter were issued by the Kremlin to insure that this figure was met.

A Lifetime of Turmoil and Triumph

Ben-Gurion, the 'Father of Israel'

By Homer Bigart

David Ben-Gurion symbolized the tough little state of Israel. Short, round, with a nimbus of white hair flaring angrily from a massive head, "B-G," as he was known to many, attained world leadership by harshly concentrating on the achievement of a messianic dream.

That dream, the birth and triumphant survival of a tiny Jewish island amid a hostile sea of Arabs, led Mr. Ben-Gurion through a lifetime of turmoil.

He was chairman of the Jewish Agency, the executive body of the World Zionist Organization, through the critical years of rising Arab nationalism, of Nazism, of World War II and of the postwar diplomatic struggle between Britain and the Jews of Palestine.

When Britain finally gave up the Palestine mandate, it was Mr. Ben-Gurion who proclaimed the Jewish State.

This was his moment of supreme test. For on that same day, May 14, 1948, the Arab armies began their invasion of the fledgling state. Jerusalem was besieged by Transjordan's Arab Legion. In the Judean Hills and in Galilee, Jewish settlements were under attack by Syrian and Iraqi forces, while Egyptians invaded from the south.

Battle Dress at 62

Exhilarated by the challenge, the 62-year-old leader put on battle dress and assumed the direction of military operations. He was de facto premier and minister of defense.

Some of his decisions were questionable. He ordered a costly and ineffective attack to drive the Arab Legion from Jerusalem. But he had surrounded himself with young and competent officers such as Yigael Yadin, Yigal Allon and Moshe Dayan. The Arabs, who lacked unity of command, were soon routed.

To Mr. Ben-Gurion fell most of the credit for having won the first Jewish campaign since that of Judas Maccabaeus 3,000 years before.

He became an almost mystical figure to many Zionists: the wise patriarch who embodied all the traditional virtues and who would ultimately lead Israel to triumph over the ring of Arab enemies.

But he embittered millions of others. He alarmed the United Nations and insured the continued hatred of the Arab states by adopting a policy of swift and ruthless retaliation for Arab raids on Israel.

Although an armistice was arranged by the UN, technically Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Egypt remained at war with Israel, and border incidents were frequent.

Mr. Ben-Gurion also alienated many American Jews by insisting that all true Zionists must live in Israel. Disturbed by the influx of Oriental Jews, which he feared would transform Israel into "just another Levantine state," Mr. Ben-Gurion dreamed of a vast migration of Jews from the Soviet Union and the United States.

At home, too, Mr. Ben-Gurion managed to rail elements of the population, even members of his own Mapai (Labor) party, by methods that often seemed autocratic. He never enjoyed sharing authority, and he chafed under Israel's system of proportional representation, which assures religious parties of representation in the government.

These parties were often in bitter disagreement with Mr. Ben-Gurion, who opposed their dream of a theocracy.

The Mapai party, although dominant, was never able to win a clear majority in the Knesset; this was responsible for the formation of 11 coalition governments in Israel, including the provisional government that was set up in April, 1948.

(In March, 1949, Mr. Ben-Gurion became premier in the first regularly constituted government of Israel.)

These political marriages into coalitions were usually brief and stormy. The Socialist Mapai had little in common with the small leftist labor parties and religious groups that were persuaded to join coalitions in exchange for concessions in legislation or for a ministerial post or two.

Sometimes Mr. Ben-Gurion would become so frustrated that he would resign and retire to his four-room cottage in Sde Boker, a kibbutz that was his favorite retreat, in the stony desert of the Negev.

Usually, the mere threat of resignation was enough to force the concessions Mr. Ben-Gurion demanded.

The only Israeli with enough stature to offer alternative leadership was Moshe Sharett, another Mapai stalwart. But Mr. Sharett was considered too cautious, too temporizing. Israelis thought they needed daring leadership to meet the growing threat brought on by Egypt's acquisition of Communist-bloc arms, by the nationalization of the Suez Canal and by the military alliance between Egypt and Syria.



Associated Press.

David Ben-Gurion, then Israeli Premier, with his Foreign Minister, Golda Meir, on Jan. 8, 1958, in Jerusalem.

Nine times Mr. Ben-Gurion resigned, but his retirements to Sde Boker were fleeting except for one interval: In December, 1953, he turned over his office and leadership to Mr. Sharett, explaining that he felt "tired, tired, tired."

For 14 months he stayed in Sde Boker compiling "Rebirth and Destiny of Israel," a collection of his addresses and essays, and working at agriculture in the kibbutz while his wife helped in the communal kitchen.

Long Shadow

Even in retirement he cast his long shadow over the country; soon, in February, 1955, he was called to Jerusalem to resume the post of minister of defense, which he had held throughout his premiership. He also assumed leadership of the Mapai and became premier.

In June, 1956, he ousted Mr. Sharett and chose as his new foreign minister Mrs. Golda Meir, a former Milwaukee teacher, whom he could trust to follow his line.

Tension rose during the summer of 1956, and in September a major retaliatory action led by Gen. Dayan, then chief of the Israeli armed forces, resulted in the death of 37 Jordanians.

Such actions Mr. Ben-Gurion defended as "self-defense," and he told his parliament that the greatest menace to Israel was an impending attack by "the Egyptian fascist dictator," President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

He proclaimed: "We will never start a war. We do not believe that wars provide comprehensive solutions to historic problems."

Two weeks after he had spoken Mr. Ben-Gurion, in complicity with France and Britain, launched a "preventive war" to knock out Nasser's army. Israeli forces overran the Gaza Strip, the corner of the old British Palmandate administered by and plunged deep into Sin

Mr. Ben-Gurion's objectiv the fall of Nasser and the s of a peace treaty with Egy

By prearrangement, B and France moved to sei Suez Canal. Undefended, Said fell to the British French forces. The invasi the three nations was o verge of success.

Then the roof fell in. Pr Dwight D. Eisenhower was f at Britain and France for committed open aggression the West was reaping capital over the Hungarian So the United States sup United Nations demands th invading forces vacate promptly and unconditiona

The collapse of the Sin venture was the bleakest m in Mr. Ben-Gurion's career he survived it politically w sidered a tribute to his tou his resilience, his abili persuade most Israelis a great segment of world that his action was n sound.

Again in 1960, Mr. Ben-G risked alienating world op he decided to try Adolf Eich the Gestapo colonel who shipped millions of Jews to camps in World War II.

There was little or no pathy for Eichmann, but was widespread resentmen the way he was brought to The Nazi was kidnapp Argentina, put aboard an Israel Airlines plane and tually exposed to a show t Jerusalem, where he was demned to the gallows.

Status Enhanced

The trial enhanced Mr. Gurion's status in his own try. By bringing Eichma trial he had taught the generation of Israelis that are not sheep to be slaught but a people who can hit b as Jews did in the war of pendence."

Israel's man of destin born in Plonsk, Poland, o 16, 1886. His name was Green, and his father was Green, an unlicensed lawye wore a silk top hat and a coat rather than the fur h caftan traditionally worn men of his community.

David was to adopt th name "Ben-Gurion" as a nalist in Jerusalem. He t it had a resonant Old Tes ring. The Hebrew word means "son of," and "Gur lion cub."

Mr. Ben-Gurion's mot Sheindal, died during bir of her 11th child. Davi sixth, was 10 years old a time.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's formal cation did not go much the Plonsk Jewish schools he acquired an excellently ed mind through wide r particularly in history.

Possessed of tremendou centration, he became a student of Greek and philosophies. He achieved liant reputation as a through his mastery of Russian, Greek, Yiddish, T French and German. He re did not speak Arabic. H studied Spanish.

In Plonsk he was active Poale Zion movement, combined Zionism and Soc Plonsk was in Russian and the revolutionary mov against the czars was follow pogroms. Many Polish and sian Jews emigrated.

In 1906, kindled by Th Herzl's aim for a Jewish monwealth, David Green w of a group of young Plons who went to Palestine.

Last Retirement

Sixty years later, Mr. Be ion went into retirement last time. His wife, the Paula Monsweis, whom h married in New York in died in 1967 and the old spent much of his time the in solidary contemplation.

He remained in the K though, until 1970, wh delivered a handwritten nation note to the speaker Barkat, and, dry-eyed, chamber for good.

Living in relative seclu Sde Broker, Mr. Ben-Gur enormously prolific as an In the five years after th war, he brought out three works of reminiscence an sonalized history. He als tributed his opinions on national and Jewish ques Israeli publications. And h lied on a vast correspo with Jews all over the wo

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هكذا من الأصل

Spain's Bishops Ask Regime For Clemency for All Jailed

MADRID, Dec. 2 (UPI).—The Spanish Conference of Bishops yesterday ended its yearly meeting with a call to the government for clemency for all prisoners in Spain.

Although they were not mentioned specifically, the bishops' call would apply to six priests on their second hunger strike in a month at their special priests' penitentiary in Zamora, where they are serving long terms for political offenses. The priests have asked to serve their sentences alongside other political prisoners.

The sources said the bishops' appeal also referred to 326 imprisoned conscientious objectors, most of them Jehovah's Witnesses, and to some of the 113 anti-government Catalan nationalists still detained after their arrest on Oct. 28 while meeting in a Barcelona church.

[The conference also defended the right of Spaniards to become conscientious objectors, AP reported. The conference of all of Spain's 84 cardinals, archbishops and bishops thus directly opposed some deputies in the Spanish congress—the Cortes—where the National Defense Commission has approved a proposal to imprison conscientious objectors and others refusing military service. The terms would range from 3 to 12 years in peacetime and 12 to 31 years in war.

[While recognizing the need to maintain armed forces, the church leaders said conscientious objectors must not be treated the same as deserters. The church "welcomes willingly the efforts of men seeking new ways that either eliminate or diminish the violence of wars in favor of the common welfare," the church hierarchy said.]

The bishops' final communiqué also expressed their "serious worry" about "events related to the life of the church." There have been recent demonstrations of support for the six imprisoned priests in several parts of Spain. The bishops said some of the groups had used "unacceptable procedures." The bishops announced they would *establish a group to study these events.*

The most serious of these was Nov. 11, when over 100 Catholic militants, including priests and nuns, occupied the Vatican Embassy in Madrid for 20 hours in support of the priests and to protest recent negotiations between Madrid and the Holy See on a new Concordat. The government responded by making an official protest to the Vatican for allowing its embassy to be occupied.

Spain Imposes Anti-Inflation Price Limits

MADRID, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Government price ceilings on some foods and other goods came into effect yesterday as part of a wide-ranging series of measures to curb inflation.

Details of the measures appeared in the official State Gazette yesterday.

According to official figures, living costs have gone up 12 percent this year—the highest inflation rate in Western Europe. Under a decree ratified by Gen. Francisco Franco, the new measures affect prices and wages, public spending, capital investment and personal incomes.

Fixed maximum prices have been listed for 82 items, including meat, milk, biscuits, sugar, cooking oil, coffee, fuel, cement, cars, public transport, electricity and gas.

The controls will be effective until Dec. 31, 1974.

The measures included:

- A ceiling on 1974 wage increases, which would be limited to the percentage increase in the cost of living.
- A reduction in general income tax for salaried persons. Workers whose annual income is less than 200,000 pesetas (about $1,500), will continue to contribute 9 percent.
- A 15 percent capital gains tax, with emphasis on dissuading short-term property speculation.
- A clampdown on government projects that would lead to an increase in current public expenditure.



United Press International.

SOCIALIST SUMMIT—Swedish Premier Olof Palme (left) shakes hands with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky while West German Chancellor Willy Brandt looks on. The three Social Democrats met in Schlangenbad, West Germany, over the weekend to discuss mutual problems in private consultations. They decided to raise the issue of the energy crisis at the European Security Conference in Geneva.

Ceausescu Departs for Visit to U.S.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 2 (AP).—President Nicolae Ceausescu left for a state visit to the United States today, a day early in order to make a one-day stopover in Algeria.

Mr. Ceausescu was accompanied by Foreign Minister George Macuvescu.

Prior to his departure, Mr. Ceausescu said that two chief aims of his trip to America would be to seek U.S. investment in Romania in an effort to gain access to American know-how and to obtain most-favored-nation status for Romanian goods on the U.S. market. Romania's industrialization program next year calls for an ambitious 16.7 percent growth rate.

The Romanian leader is scheduled to meet businessmen in Washington, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans and Hartford, Conn. While the visit is perhaps the highlight of Romania's foreign policy this year, the Romanian delegation appears rather small.

Neither the foreign trade minister nor other specialized department heads were on the delegation with Mr. Ceausescu, who is returning a visit made by President Nixon to Bucharest four years ago. It will be their third meeting.

Mr. Ceausescu said in an interview before leaving that he was seeking U.S. investment in joint ventures. "We are interested in realizing such joint companies with firms in the United States," he said.

"Several projects are in an advanced stage. They might be finalized during my visit to the United States. We are only at the beginning. As the operation of the existing joint companies proves efficient, we shall be able to extend this cooperation."

Romania recently passed a law allowing foreign companies to own up to 49 percent of joint ventures. So far, one American company, Control Data, has signed up to join in a computer software plant on which construction is to start next month.

Mr. Ceausescu, who also is Romania's Communist party chief, is known to be an admirer of Mr. Nixon's foreign-policy achievements.

In answer to a question, Mr. Ceausescu said: "President Nixon's visits to the Soviet Union and to the Chinese People's Republic are important events for international life, for the course of détente."

President Ceausescu, who has steered Romania on a unique foreign policy course, staying within the Soviet-dominated Warsaw Pact but keeping good ties with China and improving relations with the West, said he will "tackle" the question of détente with Mr. Nixon.

He said he thought Romania was making a modest but important contribution to détente by trying to expand cooperation with all states, find negotiated settlements of all disputes, strengthen the United Nations, achieve a European security pact and abolish the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

"I think we are in for surprises, and I think pleasant ones, as regards the abolition of military blocs and the implementation of a new policy based on principles which should exclude the threat or use of force," Mr. Ceausescu said.

Papua New Guinea Is Granted Self-Government by Sydney

By Robert Trumbull

SYDNEY, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Papua New Guinea, a vast and potentially rich Southwest Pacific territory, became self-governing yesterday, ending decades of direct rule by Australia in some of the wildest and most primitive country in the world.

Australia, which has administered the 183,540-square-mile area as a UN trust territory, will retain control of defense and foreign affairs until Papua New Guinea becomes completely independent, possibly within a year or two.

Michael Somare, the 36-year-old chief minister of the fledgling state, recently rejected demands for a referendum on independence, saying: "Too many people wouldn't understand what they are voting on."

Political change has been bitterly resisted by the fierce, warring tribes in the highlands. Tribal leaders say they prefer, for the time being, the impartial administration by Australians to a government of fellow indigenes possibly open to influence by deep-seated local rivalries.

"We respect the white man's law only when administered by white men," a tribal chief once told an American visitor. Left to themselves, he declared, the tribes would revert to the traditional system of redressing injuries by revenge killings, a custom in the highlands even under Australian rule.

Australia administered the remoter parts of the sprawling territory through an elite corps of trained "patrol officers." However, the white officers are being phased out, with brown-skinned indigenes taking over.

Although the aim of the new government is to replace the whites as fast as local people can be trained for the jobs, the indigenous authorities have been dismayed by an exodus of Australians. More than 14,000 whites, about 25 percent of the expatriate community, have left in the last two years, according to government statistics.

Self-government ended a complex colonial history. Britain and Germany in 1884 divided the eastern half of the huge island, the second largest in the world, after Greenland. Britain took the southern portion, called Papua, and turned it over to Australia in 1906. Australia acquired the German holdings in World War I and combined them in a UN trust territory in 1949.

Canberra has promised to continue an annual subsidy of more than $300 million for the new government.

N. Vietnam Tanks Lead Drive On S. Vietnam Border Town

SAIGON, Dec. 2 (AP).—North Vietnamese infantry led by six tanks attacked a South Vietnamese battalion yesterday along the Cambodian border about 125 miles north of Saigon, the South Vietnamese command reported.

The chief spokesman for the command, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, said government soldiers using anti-tank weapons knocked out two Soviet-made T-54 tanks. There was no word of casualties.

The reported assault was near Bu Song, one of three government outposts overrun by North Vietnamese forces in the first week of November. One of the outposts, Dak Song, had been recaptured Wednesday.

Military sources said the fighting was along a 400-mile supply route the North Vietnamese are trying to complete between areas they control below the Demilitarized Zone, a route leading to the Communist stronghold around Loc Ninh, 75 miles north of Saigon.

125 Air Strikes

The sources said South Vietnamese warplanes yesterday launched 125 *strikes against* North Vietnamese and Viet Cong soldiers north of Saigon.

Meanwhile, Col. Vo Dong Giang of the Viet Cong delegation to the Joint Military Commission said at a news conference that President Nguyen Van Thieu's prediction of an all-out North Vietnamese attack was a "fraudulent fabrication."

He said the Viet Cong did "not intend to launch an offensive, big or small, in the foreseeable future, but if the Saigon side mistakes our self-restraint as unconditional concession, it will receive an appropriate response."

Viet Cong spokesmen said their forces downed an A-1 Skyraider during a government raid Friday on a village three miles north of Loc Ninh. There was no word on what happened to the pilot. The Viet Cong said 500 bombs were dropped on the village and the surrounding countryside and dozens of citizens were killed and wounded.

In Cambodia, government defenders and civilians from Vihear Suor continued to wade through the marshlands east of the Mekong River toward friendly lines. The town, 12 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, was seized Thursday night and early Friday by Khmer Rouge insurgents. More than 400 government soldiers and 200 civilians were reported missing.

Vihear Suor was the third isolated government garrison to be overrun in the past 30 days. The sister towns of Srang and Tram Khnar, 25 miles southwest of the capital, were taken over by the insurgents earlier in November.

Only 1,200 Hear Address by Pope

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 2 (AP).—One of the thinnest crowds ever to gather in St. Peter's Square for Pope Paul's Sunday blessing was addressed today by the Pontiff as the bells of Rome's churches tolled the opening of the holy year in Italy.

Only 1,200 persons were estimated to be in the big square, compared with the more than 10,000 who usually rally there on Sundays.

In addition to the rain and the cold, a Sunday driving ban, enforced for the first time, helped keep the crowd down.

The opening date of the holy year differs widely. Local episcopates were authorized to set a date for the opening. Italy and a number of countries chose Dec. 2.

Policeman Dies, Another Hurt in IRA Ambushes

BELFAST, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Irish Republican Army gunmen resumed their attacks on security forces over the weekend, killing one policeman and wounding one in ambushes, the British Army said today.

The police identified the slain officer—the 10th man to die within a week from IRA violence—as Constable Robert Megan, a 28-year-old married man with three children. Gunmen ambushed his police Land Rover in Lurgan, 25 miles southwest of Belfast, killing him and slightly wounding another officer in the car last night.

Gunmen opened fire on two policemen in Londonderry last night. One of their bullets hit an officer in the back, but his armored vest deflected the bullet, the police said.

An army spokesman said two separate rallies held by rival groups of Protestant and Roman Catholic militants yesterday to protest the institution of internment without trial passed without incident. Soldiers patrolled the streets and armored personnel trucks waited to rush in reinforcements, but they were not needed.

UN Unit Backs Use Of Arms in 'Liberation'

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 2 (UPI).—The General Assembly has approved use of arms by so-called liberation movements to achieve independence.

Britain, France, Israel, Portugal and the United States voted Friday against the resolution, which "reaffirms the legitimacy of the people's struggle for liberation from colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation by all means, including armed struggle."

Ninety-seven states voted in favor and 26 abstained.

Sir Alec in Moscow to Repair Strained British-Soviet Ties

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, Dec. 2 (WP).—Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British Foreign Secretary, arrived here tonight to begin talks intended to restore British-Soviet relations to normal.

At Vnukovo Airport, Sir Alec said he would be discussing the Middle East, European negotiations and bilateral relations. But informed diplomats said the significance of his meetings here would be more atmospheric than substantive.

Sir Alec is the first senior British minister to visit Moscow since 1968, and his trip represents a mutual Soviet and British desire to improve the atmosphere between Moscow and London. That atmosphere was poisoned in late 1971, when Britain expelled 105 Soviet diplomats accused of espionage activities.

From that dramatic move until last spring, Britain served as odd man out in Moscow's generally optimistic view of its old adversaries in the capitalist West. While Soviet propaganda warmed appreciably toward the United States, France and West Germany, the Conservative government of Prime Minister Edward Heath was regularly lambasted here as "the most conservative in British history" and as an opponent of détente.

The first sign of change in the Soviet attitude appeared last April, when the British minister of trade held successful talks here. Then in August the government newspaper Izvestia published a commentary purporting to note recent changes in the British attitude toward East-West relations which, Izvestia said, justified improving Soviet-British relations.

Nevertheless, both sides are showing reserve. The Russians gave no advance publicity to the trip, and Sir Alec has decided to stay in the British Embassy here rather than in a Soviet guest house. His schedule includes just 5-1/2 hours of talks with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in two days, and he has also left time to meet with one of the three senior Soviet leaders, if any of them chooses to receives him.

S. Korea Alerts Forces as North Claims Waters

SEOUL, Dec. 2 (AP).—South Korea has placed its armed forces on "standby status" following North Korea's claim to waters around five South Korean-held islands in the Yellow Sea, Vice-Defense Minister Choi Kwang Soo said today.

The measure does not involve any procedural changes in operations, nor does it change the status of military readiness, he said at a hurriedly arranged meeting.

He said commanders of navy and air force elements were placed on "standby status" but said that this was nothing extraordinary." A similar degree of alert has been effected on "numerous occasions" since the 1953 Korean armistice, he said.

The North Korean claim was made at a Military Armistice Commission meeting yesterday at Panmunjom, where both sides exchanged charges of naval violations of their coastal waters.

The five islands are between 70 and 130 miles northwest of Seoul and 6 to 10 miles off the North Korean mainland. They have been under control of the United Nations Command since the signing of the armistice.

S. Korea Students Stage Rallies

SEOUL, Dec. 2 (AP).—Some 5,000 university students in Seoul and in two other major cities staged campus rallies yesterday to demand political reforms.

In Taegu, 160 miles southeast of Seoul, about 1,500 rock-hurling Kyongpuk National University students clashed with tear gas-firing riot police when they tried to march from the campus.

Students of Yongnam University, also in Taegu, tried a similar street demonstration, after holding a campus rally.

The student unrest spread to the second-largest South Korean city, Pusan, on the south coast, where some 2,000 students from Pusan National University held a rally demanding campus freedom.

Swiss Hijacks Plane, Gives Up

GENEVA, Dec. 2 (UPI).—An 18-year-old Swiss youth took over a DC-8 jetliner on its way to Africa yesterday and demanded a ticket to New York. He surrendered more than four hours later.

Swissair said the youth, armed with a small-caliber pistol, commandeered the aircraft shortly after it left Zurich for Geneva, where it was picking up more passengers for a flight to the Ivory Coast and Liberia.

Shortly after landing at Geneva, airline spokesmen said, the youth, identified as Daniel Buchholzer, a cook's assistant, permitted the 145 passengers and 12 of the 15 crew members to leave the plane. He demanded a ticket to New York and asked to see members of the press, the spokesmen said.

Two hours later, police officers, claiming they were reporters, boarded the plane and eventually persuaded the youth to abandon his venture, Swissair said.



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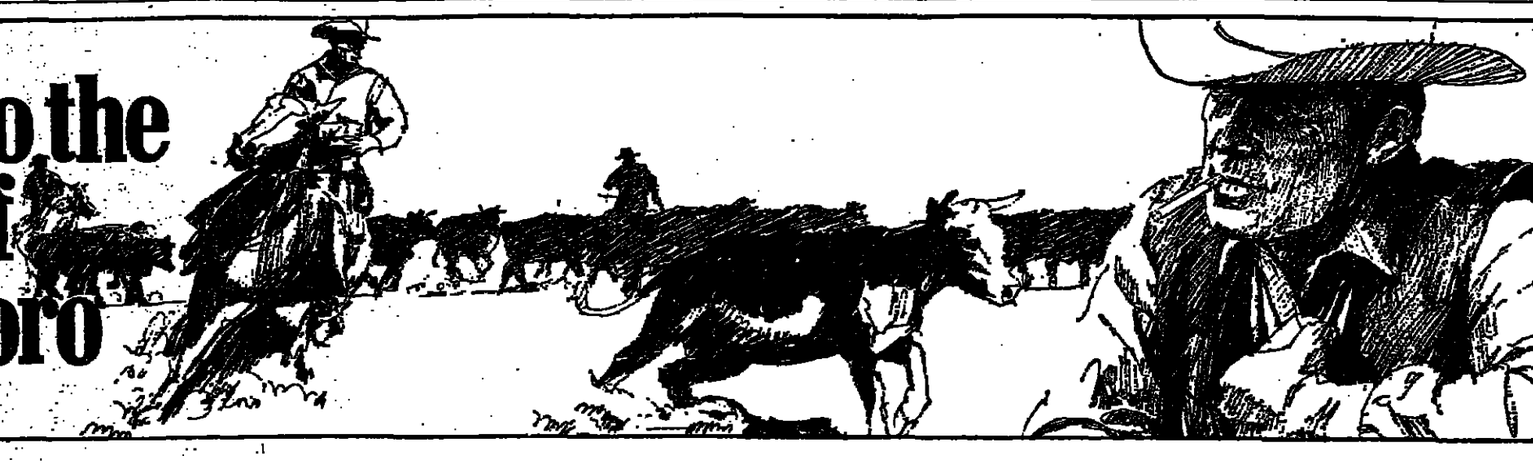
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International Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Despite Large Energy Resources, U.S. Is Far From Self-Sufficiency

By Ernest Holsendolph

NEW YORK (NYT).—The elements that make up today's energy emergency have been around for some time, but it took the Arab oil embargo to reveal them starkly and cause broad concern from Main Street to the White House.

Put simply, the United States uses far more energy daily than it produces domestically. President Nixon, launching what he calls Operation Independence, has promised to move toward what he calls "self sufficiency" in energy by 1980.

But most experts feel that, despite its best efforts, the United States is likely to remain dependent upon oil imports to make up the gap between domestic supplies and sharply rising demand.

A more prudent approach to the nation's uses of energy may well alter the sharp demand curve over the years. Over the longer haul, as new forms of energy become practical because of changed economics and improved technology, domestic energy supplies may well meet a larger percentage of domestic requirements than was projected before.

The nation, of course, remains richly endowed with energy-producing natural resources. The United States has the world's largest coal reserves, which will come increasingly into use as environmentally sound ways to use coal are found.

Leader in Oil

Still the world leader in petroleum production, this nation is also likely to find new supplies of oil and gas in hard-to-reach places, such as off-shore.

The United States grew up on a diet of cheap and plentiful energy that fueled industrial expansion and contributed directly to a quality of life unequaled in history.

This has led to a wasteful attitude toward natural resources: Homes are heated to 80 degrees in the winter, then cooled below 70 in the summer. Office buildings are lit up all night so that the cleaning staff can tidy up one room at a time. Ten-mile trips are made in gasoline-devouring cars to buy a pack of cigarettes.

But all this may change. Undoubtedly the sudden need for more efficient use of energy, which had been preached by analysts for months and now is a national priority, may affect habits and long-term energy consumption.

In a study of energy supply and demand, published since the Arabs announced their embargo, A.G. Becker & Co. points out that future demand may be related to four major variables: economic activity or growth in the gross national product, the cost of energy, population growth and environmental controls.

Other variables depend on how soon efficient use may be brought about. It is reasonable to expect better insulation for buildings, improved heating and cooling systems and more efficient industrial plants and equipment—particularly as the cost of fuel rises.

One of the most prominent areas where greater efficiency may be realized is in transportation, which uses fully 24 percent of consumed energy. Here smaller and more efficient cars, already in public demand, seem sure to moderate projected gasoline demand.

A rising gross national product is linked inescapably to increased energy demand. In terms of expected growth in the economy between now and 1980, the low prediction for annual rise in real GNP has been in the neighborhood of 3.2 percent.

This would project an increase in energy consumption, rated at 67.8 quadrillion British thermal units in 1970, to 94.8 quadrillion in 1980, or a 3.4-percent annual rate of growth in energy demand.

A medium projection of the economy's growth has been 4.2 percent, which would indicate a consumption of 103.6 quadrillion BTUs by 1980.

Several Sectors

Energy demand is divided into various sectors, including electrical conversion (mostly power plants). Others include industrial use, 29.5 percent; transportation, 24 percent, and residential and commercial use, 23.3 percent.

All sectors, with the exception of electrical conversion, have grown historically at an annual rate of 3.5 to 4 percent. Electrical conversion has grown more than 7 percent a year.

Many economists would add that projections of demand, at least the projections now in hand, are based on the assumption that there will be an adequate supply of energy. Clearly, a society short of energy may not be able to afford ever-larger cars or an endless proliferation of electrical appliances and energy-using gadgets.

"We are confronted for the first time with a world where demand may be constrained by supply," said Paul F. Donovan, director of the Office of Energy Research and Development Policy of the National Science Foundation.

Dr. Donovan, a nuclear physicist, is forming a staff that will report to H. Guyford Stever, director of the foundation, who will provide the principal independent technological advice to the administration on energy programs during the President's drive to lessen the nation's dependency on oil imports.

On the supply side, the United States has been producing domestically 88 percent of the 67.8 quadrillion BTUs of energy consumed.

The domestic total of 59.4 quadrillion BTUs has come from gas, 33 percent; oil, 31 percent; coal, 20 percent; hydropower, 4 percent, and a negligible amount of geothermal power. The imported balance of 12 percent has been mostly in the form of oil and liquefied gas.

The mixture of elements that led to the present emergency took shape this year. When oil import restrictions were dropped in the spring, the volume of imported crude and refined petroleum rose rapidly—just as domestic production was stagnating.

Imports Surge

Imported crude surged in the first quarter to 250 million barrels, up 25 percent from the year-earlier level. By the end of the second quarter the total of imported crude was 48.5 percent bigger than in the comparable period of 1972.

It is estimated that the 1.1 billion barrels of imported oil in the first half was equal to 39 percent of all the new petroleum supplies available to meet growing domestic consumption.

For November the United States had planned to import oil directly from Arab nations on the order of 1.2 million barrels a day. In addition there was an anticipated rapid expansion of oil products, including gasoline from European refineries.

Rather than increases, the effect of the oil embargo has been to reduce imported oil and oil products by 2 million barrels from previous levels.

To meet growing energy needs, the nation's experts foresee a sharp growth in nuclear power supply sometime after 1980, and expanded, sophisticated use of coal. These growing sources of energy must largely compensate for an anticipated decline in domestic oil production in the 48 contiguous states and sluggish expansion of domestic natural gas production.

Oil men assert that virtually all of the "easy" oil in the inner 48 states has been found, and what petroleum remains is difficult and expensive to recover. Some of this oil will come in as the price of crude goes up, but few analysts believe that there are any more North Slopes around.

Alaska's North Slope is expected to contribute 4 million barrels a day in new oil, with much of this production dependent on the building of a second pipeline by 1980 and the expected discovery of larger reserves than have yet been proven.

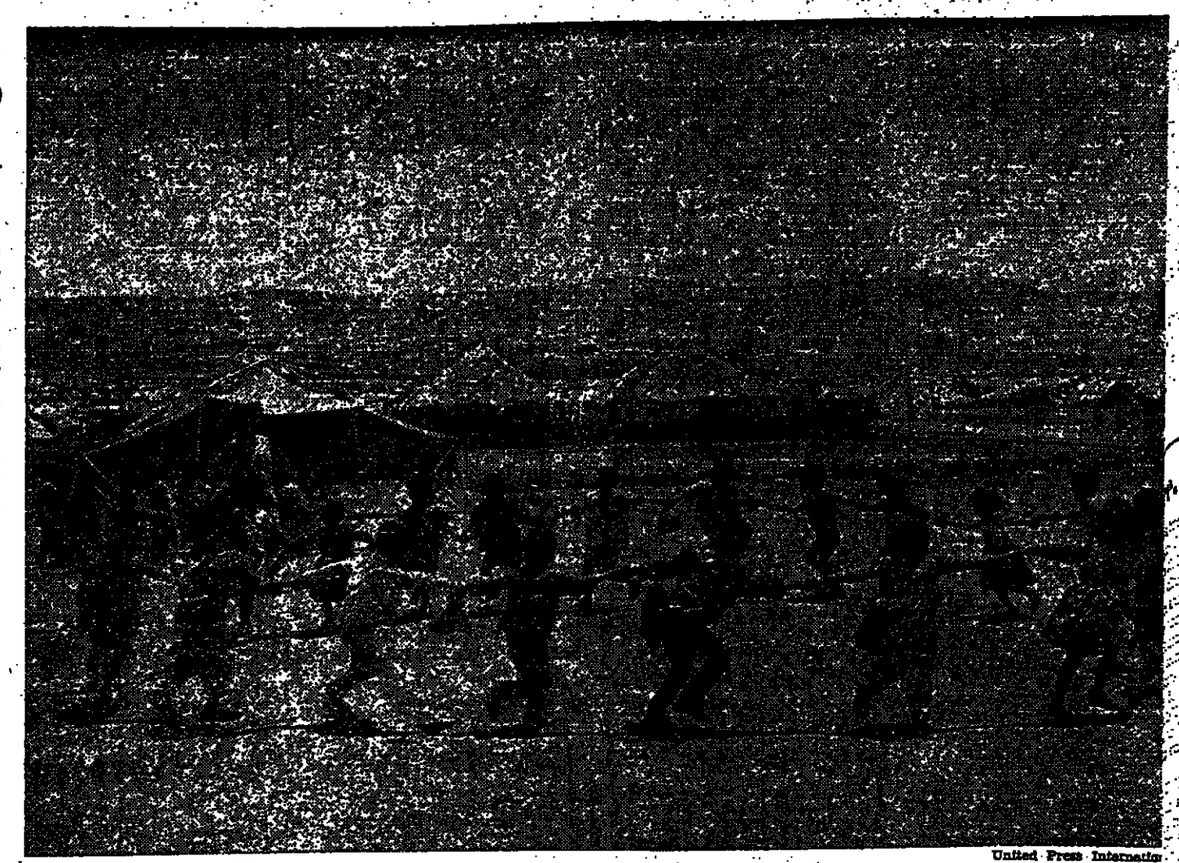
But what of the next few years between now and the President's target of 1980?

Dr. Donovan of the National Science Foundation said he foresees no breakthrough that can quickly bring into play the newer sources of energy: solar energy, coal liquefaction, coal gasification, shale oil or even nuclear power.

At this point, he said, the best hope for fast increases in energy rests with increasing domestic oil supplies and expanding refining capacity.

In the longer run, especially as the price of energy continues to climb, coal liquefaction and gasification, the extraction of heavy oil and the use of tar sands and oil shale seem certain to pay off.

But nearly no one sees an era in the offing when the nation can be fully independent of imported energy.



United Press International

Children play amid the squalor of the Baqaa refugee camp, a tent settlement in the middle of Jordan des

The Palestinians and Their Dual Rol
The Cause and the Victims of Conflict

NEWS ITEM: In Washington, a well-informed diplomat said that the Soviet Union and the United States had agreed that when (and if) the peace talks between the Arabs and Israel open this month they should proceed without the Palestinians.

By Naomi Shepherd

JERUSALEM (NYT).—The fourth Israeli-Arab war in a quarter of a century was fought primarily over the territories conquered by Israel in the third war.

But behind the Israel-Arab conflict lies the problem of the Palestinian Arabs, the original *casus belli*, the focal point of Arab hostility toward the establishment of the state of Israel and ultimately of all issues separating Arabs and Israelis.

The Palestinians have never been strong enough politically or militarily to prevent Israel's formation or hold back its development as a Middle Eastern force. But they have lit the fuses of the wars that have bedevilled Israel's existence and have been the main casualties in the resultant explosions.

The 1948 war created the Palestinian refugee problem; Palestinian guerrilla forces operating in Israeli territory were the immediate cause of the Sinai Campaign in 1956; the 1967 war made more Palestinian refugees and brought nearly half the Palestinians under Israel's military occupation. It also encouraged the formation of still more extreme Palestinian liberation groups in exile.

Token Form

The "Yom Kippur war" involved the Palestinians directly only in token form; some terrorist forces attacked settlements on the Israeli-Lebanon frontier. But both Arab and Israeli leaders acknowledged the centrality of the Palestinian theme to the conflict.

President Anwar Sadat reiterated that his war aim was not only the restoration to Egypt of its territories occupied in the 1967 war but the "restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians"—a phrase that has stimulated as much learned comment as the Magna Carta, but a phrase that is still basically ambiguous. The Israelis persist in interpreting it to mean the dissolution of Israel as a sovereign state. The Israeli premier, Golda Meir, in one of her first public speeches after the signing of the cease-fire agreement between Egypt and Israel, emphasized Israel's opposition to the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

Whether or not there is a nation of Palestinians to be recreated is a point of contention between Israel and the Arabs. The Palestinians have never known political independence; they have lived either under the domination of imperial powers or, since 1948, in Arab states surrounding Israel.

The Palestinians have succeeded by their propaganda and also by terrorist actions in keeping their battered identity card in the world's field of vision.

Acts of Violence

The more spectacular acts of violence include the murder of a Jordanian minister in Cairo in 1971 (he was a known anti-Palestinian), the slayings of Israeli hostages at the Olympic Games in Munich, the Lod airport massacre by fanatic Japanese and a terrorist attack in Austria that caused Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to close the transit camp on the outskirts of Vienna to Soviet Jewish immigrants en route to Israel.

Despite their visibility, the Palestinians are not officially recognized by Israel as a political entity. Mrs. Meir has referred to them as South Syrians, their geographical label before the period of the British mandate of 1923 to 1948. On the other hand, Mrs. Meir has frequently stated her willingness to offer reparations to the refugees in the framework of an overall peace settlement.

The basic problem for Israel is that to admit the existence of Palestine as a nation would be tantamount to admitting responsibility for the displacement of the Palestinians from their original homes, which Israel has never done.

All the Palestinians are, for political purposes, refugees from their original homes. The United Nations relief organization (UNRWA) defines as refugees eligible for assistance all those whose normal residence was Palestine immediately before the outbreak of the 1948 conflict and who, as a result of the conflict, lost both home and means of livelihood. The most recent UNRWA figures put this refugee population at over 1.5 million. However, only 38.4 percent live in the 63 refugee camps set up. UNRWA has been unable radically to reduce the numbers in the camps, since reductions on the basis of economic independence, deaths and so on are more than set off by the high birth rate—the total refugee population has at least doubled since 1948, although in recent years the camp population has stayed stable.

End of Mandate

At the end of the British mandate, there were a million Arabs and half that number of Jews in Palestine. Arabs and Israelis disagree as to how many Arabs actually left, but the majority certainly abandoned their homes, leaving 140,000 Arabs behind. The Arab population of Israel today is less than half a million.

The elite—the wealthy landowners and professional middle classes—were rapidly able to establish themselves elsewhere in the Arab world. The others, town dwellers from Haifa, Jaffa and the more prosperous townships of the Galilee, fled to Lebanon and Jordan. The peasants and small farmers of the semi-desert villages of the south fled to Gaza. Thus, the different camps often represent different segments of the original Palestinian population.

The West Bank camp population is probably the most fortunate. Jordan allowed them citizenship and some opportunities for work. The dilemma of the West Bank camp dwellers today is not basically economic but social and political. Such visits as they have paid since 1967 to their former homes in Israel have convinced them that a physical return is impossible. What they want, basically, is recognition and compensation and to put down further roots where they are.

The situation in Gaza is radically different. The camp dwellers after 1948 were penned in between Egypt and Israel in an area without economic opportunities. They were refused Egyptian citizenship, but they were unable to leave although they were almost in sight of their former lands. The camps extend for miles along the coast, a continuous slum.

An Approximation

There are over two million Palestinians now, but the number can only be approximated. Relating such figures to the Arab population in Palestine during the last phase of the British mandate is like doing a statistical study of the Book of Nu Curiously enough, only the have produced precise st on the Palestinians under control.

The figures for Palestin the Arab states are mos ficult to calculate for r reasons. The Palestinian very much junior partners Jordanian firm and the damians are reluctant to up-to-date statistics. Such would probably disclose the tinian population of Jord just over half the total p tion of about 2.5 million.

However approximate figures, they have a doub nificance: First, the figures up the political importance Palestinians in the host tries; second, insofar as accepts liability for repa to the Palestinian refugee responsibility is limited to bers that must have some relationship to the Arab tinians living in what i Israel during the last years mandate.

The relationship of the tinians to their host co is equally complex. Most Palestinians on both ba the Jordan hold Jordania tionality. The refugees Gaza Strip manifest their tinian identity chiefly by refugee status as clien UNRWA. (There are 100,00 Arabs in Gaza who ar refugees.)

Efforts Curbed

Lebanon has not grante izenship to the Palestinia its midst. The Arabs of wh Transjordan are of di origin from the Palestinia while King Hussein has political and economic op nities to the Palestinians also curbed their efforts tional self-expression. The ities of the Palestinian g forces on Israel's frontiers ed formidable Israeli re The activities also challeng power of the Jordanian traditionally led by Bedouin loyal to the king. But when the six-day war, King H pulled the Palestinian fi inland, they set up a mini of their own in the refugee in the suburbs of Amman.

King Hussein responded t provocations with the brutal pression of the Palestinia September, 1970, alienating tinians everywhere and disg ing him in their eyes from a ing on their behalf.

Peace talks may take plac month. Any settlement be Israel and the Arab states be incomplete without a so of the Palestinian problem. sure for compromise will doubtedly be brought to be both sides by the great p In this framework the tinians both fear that their may be minimized and hope they may have a unique opp nity for self-determination. only independent force in tinian politics today is that Palestine Liberation Organiz centered in Lebanon.

The United States and probably think along similar on ways to solve the refugee lem: by compensation and resettlement of the refugee territories returned to Arab trol. What the Palestinians fear and what the Arab s have always tried to pr would then come to pass: liquidation of the problem o Palestinian refugees without establishment of an indepen Palestinian entity in the M East.

Naomi Shepherd has wr for many years on the M East for the New Statesma

Despite Energy-Crisis Demands

Environmentalists See No Panic

By Gladwin Hill

NEW YORK (NYT).—The energy crisis has evoked a barrage of demands, ranging from unarguable to implausible, for relaxation of environmental restrictions in the interest of quickly augmenting fuel supplies.

However, leading environmentalist leaders canvassed in the last few days said that they were reassured by the absence of "hysteria" so far in legislative and administrative responses to the emergency.

Moreover, they see the energy crisis as corroboration of their long-standing position on conservation of resources and as a development that can hasten public reorientation to an improved quality of life.

Michael McCloskey, executive director of the Sierra Club, summarized the impact that the energy crisis is having upon the four-year-old environmental reform movement by saying:

"It's both a time of new danger for our programs and a time of new opportunities for getting people to focus on the need to live within our resources."

"The money-making interests are obviously mounting a massive strategy to undo all the constructive environmental programs," said Stewart Brandborg, executive director of the Wilderness Society, which led the legal challenges to the Alaska pipeline.

"But," he added, "I don't think they're going to get away with it. I think this energy bind is going to lead to a total reassessment of where we're going, how we're living, and that people will face up objectively to appraising alternatives."

Array of Issues

The energy crisis has swung attention to an array of environmental issues—the Alaska pipeline, offshore oil development, strip mining, nuclear power development, air pollution, water pollution, waste recycling and land use.

From the industrial sector particularly has come a drumfire of suggestions that the energy shortage necessitates broad-gauge repudiation of environmental controls.

The National Association of Manufacturers has urged "removal of arbitrary restrictions on the development of energy resources."



UPI

Russell Train, director of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Epitomizing similar sentiments expressed by numerous industry leaders, Maurice Granville, the board chairman of Texaco, said a few days ago that the energy crisis occasioned "correcting the overreaction to environmental and consumerist concerns reflected in current statutes and regulations."

However, the short-term implications of the energy shortage are centering mainly on a single environmental area, air pollution.

And here the measurable impacts are quite limited. Despite widespread references to a need to lower "standards," no alteration in the 1970 Clean Air Act's basic standards have, with minor exceptions, been proposed.

Instead, selected temporary modifications are being made in states' programs for implementing the federal act's standards by the statutory deadline of May, 1975, still 17 months away.

Under the law, any such modifications, down to variances for fuel changes authorized for individual industrial plants, are subject to approval by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Russell E. Train, the EPA administrator, affirmed in an interview last week that all such variances would be weighed on a "case by case" basis.

Congress has been bombarded with proposals from industry, the White House and its own members for relaxation of various environmental requirements but so far has resisted most of them.

The chief environmental provision of the National Energy Emergency Act, passed by the Senate and now before the House, in effect authorizes the use of dirty fuel where clean fuel is not available.

"I don't see any widespread public feeling that we should wipe out environmental standards," commented Brock Evans, the Sierra Club's principal emissary to Capitol Hill.

Public officials, in more of a middle ground between environmental activism and the public at large, don't see things too differently.

"This is a first-grade test of maturity and strength of the environmental movement," said Henry L. Diamond, commissioner of New York State's Department of Environmental Conservation.

"Originally," he said, "the problem was public apathy about environmental values—a clear-cut situation of white cats versus black cats. Now it's a case of balancing urgent public needs, on which there are conflicts. I'm confident the values and decision-making processes we've set up will meet the test."

In some ways, the energy pinch paradoxically has given impetus to environmental constraints.

A number of energy-crisis measures are things that environmental crusaders have been advocating since the first Earth Day in 1970: rejection of the idea of doubling energy consumption every decade, conservation of fuels, less driving of polluting vehicles.

Some widely contemplated measures, such as those to increase car pooling and the development of public transport while broadly reducing individual auto use, are moves that the EPA had prescribed months back as steps some 30 of the nation's largest cities would have to take to bring their air pollution within tolerable limits.

Air, water, noise and radiation standards, and even such remote matters as the preservation of scenic rivers, are embodied in voluminous, laboriously drafted statutes: they would have to be deliberately amended for any major environmental rollback.

Pending Bills

Further regulation, from strip-mining controls to citizens' right to sue on environmental questions, is bound up in pending legislation.

The imponderables depend to a considerable extent on how many pressures develop to detour the National Environmental Policy Act, as happened in the single case of the Alaska pipeline.

But the prevailing sentiment among leading environmentalists is optimistic.

"The energy crisis could have some significant impacts on environmental programs in the short run," the EPA's Russell Train said.

"But we shouldn't let that sidetrack us from our commitment to solve environmental problems in the years ahead. And the indications are that Congress hasn't lost perspective in this situation. It has already knocked down a lot of unwarranted proposals. Somebody suggested relaxing water-pollution standards, for instance, which I can't see has any relevance in this situation."

"The possibility of irrational environmental backlash isn't to be taken lightly," said Elvis Stahr, president of the National Audubon Society.

"If people panic, the whole apparatus of environmental protection might be swept away. But if only meaningful, necessary, well considered steps are taken, we can get over this emergency fairly fast and the environment won't suffer."

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Sakharov's Bid: A Blow to the Dissidents

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW (NYT).—A number of dissidents, unofficial artists and private free-thinkers within the Soviet establishment are disappointed by the decision of Andrei D. Sakharov, the atomic physicist, to apply for permission to go to the United States.

All take it as a foregone conclusion that Mr. Sakharov, like other dissenting intellectuals who have gone abroad in recent years, would not be allowed to return. Many interpret the recent pressures against him as a deliberate campaign to push him to leave.

"If he really goes, it means they [the authorities] have won," said an unofficial artist who is an admirer of Mr. Sakharov. "As long as he stayed here and continued to speak out, it meant he was winning. But when he leaves, it's just the opposite."

Even some members of the establishment, who secretly sympathize with Mr. Sakharov, have voiced similar sentiments.

Another reaction was that Mr. Sakharov's departure, for a sabbatical year at Princeton University, would be a blow to the disorganized conglomerate of dissenters and cultural progressives here.

No Replacement

"He is the one person who has spoken out in defense of everyone," commented a middle-aged intellectual iconoclast. "He spoke for more people than is generally realized. If he goes, there will be no one really to replace him, no one of his stature. Even Solzhenitsyn is different. Mostly, Solzhenitsyn speaks out for himself. But Sakharov defended all others."

This intellectual also characterized Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the Nobel laureate in literature, as more of a Russian nationalist than Mr. Sakharov and claimed that modern-minded dissenters and free-thinkers shared the general outlook of Mr. Sakharov.

It is impossible for anyone, Russian or foreigner, to gauge whether this is correct. During the recent argument among dissidents about détente and human rights, it is Mr. Sakharov who has been the touchstone—for both pro and con arguments—because of his assertions that the West should insist on Soviet liberalization as a price for East-West accommodation.

People here are sharply divided over whether the authorities will permit Mr. Sakharov and his wife and stepchildren to leave.

Western diplomats are generally skeptical that he will be given permission, saying that he probably will be turned down because of his past connection with the Soviet nuclear program, even though that connection was severed more than five years ago.

They reason, moreover, that if a man with Mr. Sakharov's sensitive access is permitted to leave, there no longer will be legitimate grounds for restraining some 200 Jewish scientists and engineers whose applications to emigrate to Israel have thus far been blocked on grounds of national security.



AP.

Andrei Sakharov

Blow to Prestige

Finally, they contend that it would be a terrible blow to Soviet prestige if a man of Mr. Sakharov's stature, having gained the highest recognition for contributions to Soviet defense as well as great financial prizes and the personal perquisites of a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, were to depart permanently.

The rebuttal, offered by a number of Russian iconoclasts, is that Soviet authorities, by letting him go, would rid themselves of an outspoken source of disaffection and a rallying point for dissenters, both those who actively associate themselves with him and a larger number who silently sympathize.



Sirica's Search for Tapes Through Mass of Confusion

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON (NYT). — It started on Halloween Day: it has seemed like Halloween every day since. Judge John J. Sirica sits high on his wooden platform, clad in flowing black, his eyes widening with surprise and doubt and disbelief; in the wooden box to his right sits one witness after another, telling tales that could be regarded as goblin-like.

Rose Mary Woods and J. Fred Buzhardt were only the latest to sit there: they were maintaining the tradition set by those who had come before. Since Judge Sirica began his inquiry into the status of the Watergate tapes in U.S. District Court here on Oct. 31, there has been confusion, contradiction, curious tale piled upon curious tale in a pile so high that no one bothers to measure it any more.

Judge Sirica began his hearing after being told privately on Oct. 30 that President Nixon would not be able to turn over the nine subpoenaed Watergate tapes after all. He would be able to give the court only seven tapes, his lawyers told the judge, because two of the disputed presidential conversations had never been recorded. The specific purpose of the hearing was thus to determine whether Mr. Nixon, in turning over only seven tapes to the court, was complying with the special Watergate prosecution's subpoena for tape recordings and other material relating to the nine conversations. The hearing went into a new phase —though still with the same purpose—when the White House announced on the next holiday eve, Nov. 21, that there was an 18-minute gap on a tape of a third conversation.

Judge Sirica has heard testimony now on such aspects as the reason those two conversations were never recorded, the date the White House first learned that the tapes did not exist, access to the White House tape collection and the quality of the tapes and of the machines that made them. On each of these subjects, witnesses' accounts differed either with other witnesses' accounts or with accounts given outside the courtroom.

On Oct. 31, Judge Sirica was told that the disputed conversation of last April 15 between the President and John W. Dean 3d was not recorded because the tape recorder had malfunctioned. The very next day, however, the judge was informed that the conversation was not recorded because the recorder had simply run out of tape.

Telephone Talk

On Oct. 31, also, Judge Sirica was told that the June 20, 1972, conversation between Mr. Nixon and John N. Mitchell was not recorded because it was a telephone conversation and the telephone on which the President was speaking was never hooked into the White House taping system.

When did the White House learn the two conversations had not been recorded? On Oct. 31, Mr. Buzhardt announced that the nonexistence of the two tapes was discovered only the weekend before, when he had ordered a search for the tapes. On Nov. 2, a White House aide named Steven B. Bull testified that on Sept. 29 he had arranged for the President to hear a series of tapes—and that it was then that it became apparent that tapes of the two conversations were not there. The President, for his part, in a long statement issued by the White House on Nov. 12, said that he had first become aware of the possibility that the two conversations were not recorded when he began his review of the subpoenaed tapes last Sept. 29. However, he said, the search for the tapes had not been concluded until Oct. 27.

Of course, as his statement of Nov. 12 noted, the President had been curious enough—before the subpoena, before even the existence of the tapes became known —to listen to at least some tapes which might have a bearing on Watergate. And he asked his chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, to listen to some, too.

Then there was the question of access to the tapes.

Quality of System

On Nov. 6, the White House aide who was given charge of the "library" of White House tapes last July, when the taping system was shut down in the wake of the outcry caused by disclosure of the system, testified that Miss Woods, the President's secretary, had 14 recordings in her possession that very day—and that she had had eight of those for more than a month. The aide, Gen. John C. Bennett, also said that when he had been given charge of the tapes, he had been given no instructions about who should be allowed access to them. He decided on his own, he said, to keep a log. Other witnesses testified that in the days when the Secret Service was in charge of the tapes it was not unusual at all for people to take out as many as a dozen or more tapes at a time without any record being kept.

Then there was the question of just how good the tape-recording machinery was and how good the tapes themselves were.

Alexander Butterfield, in disclosing the existence of the taping system in his testimony before the Senate Watergate committee last summer, described the taping machinery as rather sophisticated. The President, the former White House aide testified then, was "very conscious of our having a good system." But the President himself, in his press conference in Orlando, Fla., on Nov. 17, described the machinery as costing about $2,500 and as an amateurish network built around a "little Sony," saying that he just had some "little lapel mikes" in his desk.

What can Judge Sirica do, confronted with this convoluted mass of testimony? If he were to hear evidence proving that the two nonexistent tape recordings had actually been made and then destroyed, he could hold whoever destroyed them—and whoever ordered the destruction—in contempt. But there is little hard evidence that the judge can point to.

The judge would have an easier time finding some contemptuous act in the handling of the 18-minute gap, but here, too, he has problems—what happened is simply unclear and may continue to be unclear even after the technical experts finish their testing of the tapes.

Once, There Were Nine

HERE is a brief description of the tapes involved in the hearing before Judge Sirica:

1—June 20, 1972: President meets in Executive Office Building (EOB) office with John D. Ehrlichman from 10:25 a.m. to 11:20 a.m. and with H.R. Haldeman from 11:26 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. Tape turned over to Judge John Sirica. Conversation with Mr. Haldeman includes erased portion of 18 minutes during which, according to Mr. Haldeman, they discussed "PR [public-relations] offensive" on Watergate.

2—June 20, 1972: President talks with former attorney general and 1972 campaign chief John Mitchell on White House telephone about Watergate break-in. White House said Oct. 31 no recording exists because phone was not hooked into tape system.

3—June 30, 1972: President, Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Mitchell meet at lunch at EOB office and discuss announcement of Mr. Mitchell's resignation as head of Committee to Re-elect President. Conversation, according to White House, includes "references to Watergate." Tape turned over to Judge Sirica.

4—Sept. 15, 1972: President meets with Mr. Haldeman and former counsel John Dean in Oval Office. According to Mr. Dean, Mr. Nixon compliments him on keeping investigation contained below White House level. Tape turned over to Judge Sirica.

5—March 13, 1973: President, Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Dean meet in Oval Office. Mr. Dean, according to his testimony, says it might take $1 million to meet money demands of seven convicted Watergate burglars, and "He [President] told me that was no problem." Tape turned over to Judge Sirica.

6—March, 21, 1973: Mr. Dean calls on President in Oval Office and, as he later testifies, tells Mr. Nixon there is "a cancer growing on the presidency." He spells out Watergate cover-up. Mr. Haldeman joins them before meeting ends. Tape turned over to Judge Sirica.

7—March 21, 1973: President meets with Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Ehrlichman, press secretary Ronald Ziegler and Mr. Dean in EOB office. They discuss possibility of present and former White House employees and election-campaign officials testifying before grand jury. Tape turned over to Judge Sirica.

8—March 22, 1973: President meets with Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Ehrlichman, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Dean in EOB office. According to Mr. Dean, they discuss "strategies for dealing with the [Senate Watergate] hearings." Tape turned over to Judge Sirica.

9—April 15, 1973: President calls Mr. Dean to EOB office where, according to Mr. Dean, President asks leading questions suggesting conversation being taped to make record for defense. White House says conversation not recorded because tape ran out.



United Press International.

Rose Mary Woods entering court Nov. 26 to testify on Watergate tapes. She is flanked by her lawyer Charles S. Rhyne (left) and a White House aide, Steven Bull.

Public Is Indifferent After 16 Years

Space Wonder Wanes in U.S.

By John Noble Wilford

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif. (NYT).—A subtle but important change is taking place in the exploration and use of space. It is being taken for granted, and the old, heated debate over whether space was worth the price is, if not over, at least muted.

After 16 years of space flight, the fact of men circling the earth once every 93 minutes for weeks on end hardly rates notice. Nobody thinks about the satellite that makes possible the televising of events across an ocean. And only four and a half years after Neil A. Armstrong took "one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind," few people complain that men are no longer going to the moon.

Now three American astronauts are circling the earth in the Skylab space station on what should be a record-breaking 84-day mission to test man's endurance for the greater adventures that are to come. And here at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames Research Center, scientists are waiting expectantly while Pioneer-10, a small robot spacecraft outbound from earth 22 months and 620 million miles, streaks in for man's first examination of the planet Jupiter.

Prominent historians, including Arthur M. Scalesinger jr., believe the pioneering thrust into space will probably be the 20th century's essential legacy to the future. But if this is so, why the rather listless reaction to each new spacecraft launching and each NASA appropriation bill?

'Space Race'

One answer lies in the fluidity of international politics. When the space age dawned in 1957 with the launching of Russia's Sputnik-1, the United States was deep in its cold war with the Soviet Union. The American response was an immediate demonstration of its own capabilities. Thus began the "space race." No matter how much President Kennedy evoked the imagery of "this new ocean," the initial impetus for Americans going to the moon was not exploration so much as to "beat the Russians."

By 1969 when the Americans won the race and landed on the moon, President Nixon was embarking on his policy of détente with the Russians. Now, the era of international space competition has given way to co-operation.

Another explanation of the new attitude toward space exploration is that wonder is a short-lived emotion in a technological society. "People," a space engineer remarked recently, "paid more attention to our failures in the early days than they do to our successes today."

A third explanation may be rooted in the layman's difficulty in understanding the purpose of space flight. The question has been debated for years: Why are they spending all that money up there when there are so many problems still down here?

Unquestionably, many worthwhile projects in education, health and urban improvement went begging while men were going to the moon at a cost of $24 billion. The gut response of those who support the space effort is: Sure, but there were slums in Madrid when Columbus sailed west and there still would have been even if he had stayed home.

This may be avoiding the issue; but it is true that funds were more readily available for social projects in the mid-1960s, when NASA's budgets were at their peak, than they are now that its budget has been cut in half to $3.1 billion a year.

Actually, the space program cost the nation little more than 1 percent of its federal budget. In his new book, "The Cosmic Connection," Dr. Carl Sagan of Cornell University points out that the anticipated cost of the Viking mission to land life-detection instruments on Mars in 1976 is "about half that of the cost overruns in the so-called Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system for fiscal year 1970."

Even some space supporters concede, however, that the nation may have made a mistake in pressing the Apollo moon project on such an expensive, crash basis. This unbalanced effort not only deprived other projects of funds but left the public with the misleading impression that Apollo was the space program.

With this in mind, NASA officials are now careful to emphasize the expanding practical, "service-oriented" aspects of the space program, the greater emphasis on earth-resources observations, communications and other "applications" satellites. The only two new projects in the current NASA budget are for satellites for oceanographic and pollution monitoring and for making more accurate measurements of the earth's surface.

In any evaluation of what the 16 years of space flight have accomplished, the exploration of the moon is only one item in the accounting. Dr. James A. Van Allen of the University of Iowa, one of the scientists in the Pioneer-10 project, estimates that "at least 80 percent of the new scientific results in space and almost all of the utilitarian applications of space technology" have come from the more unsung spacecraft. One of the most important discoveries of the space age, in fact, came from the first American spacecraft—the Van Allen radiation belt around the earth.

Satellites provide communications links between all the continents, with possible implications for human development that can be only dimly perceived. Satellites are important tools in navigation, forecasting weather, mapping the earth, surveying for new resources and reconnoitering for military purposes. Lyndon Johnson, when he was President, said that the value of satellites in military reconnaissance was worth the cost of the entire space program, contending that they minimized the risks of miscalculation by either of the two nuclear powers.

Program's Value

It is impossible, of course, to assess in ordinary terms the value of the knowledge that comes from the many probes into the distant regions of the solar system. Of what value is it to measure the true shape of the earth, to know the geologic history of the moon, to find out the temperature of Venus, to see the canyons of Mars, to look Jupiter in the eye of its great red spot?

"It is sometimes remarked," Dr. Van Allen said, "that the entire astronomical universe except for the earth, the sun and the moon could disappear and that the man-in-the-street would never know the difference. This statement has a certain grubby truth to it. But I wish to remark that man's image of himself and of his role in the universe is dependent in large measure on astronomy."

Thus it could be that a fourth explanation for the space program's diminished image may be a certain failure of human imagination. It takes imagination to be curious, to sustain wonder and to appreciate the singular nature of man's thrust into space. As Dr. Sagan points out, this will be the only generation in the history of mankind to be first to explore the solar system. Perhaps the current failure of imagination, if that is what it is, will also be a passing thing, like the cold war that sparked the space age.

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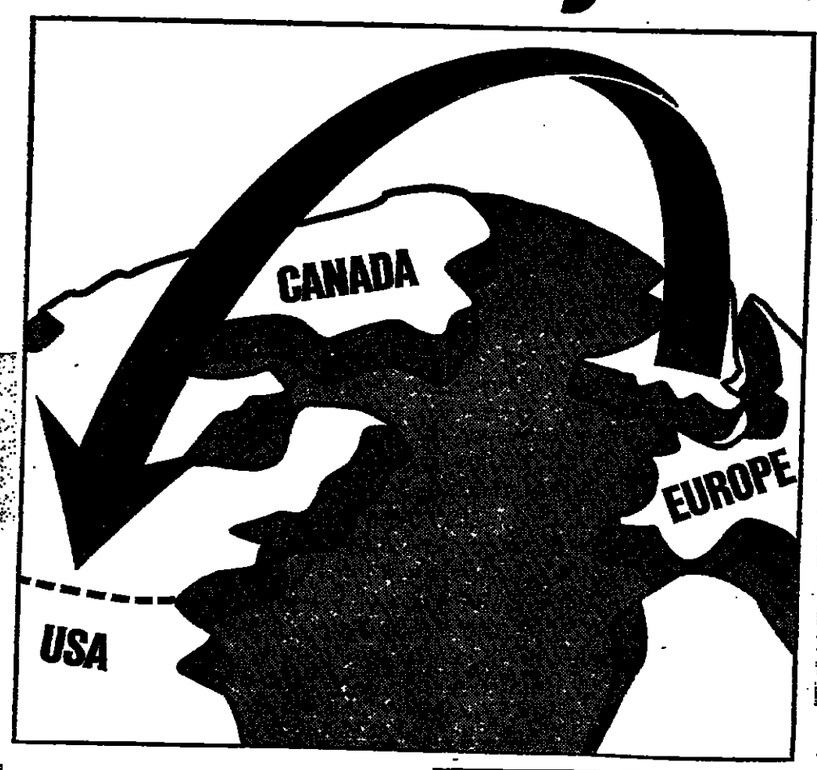
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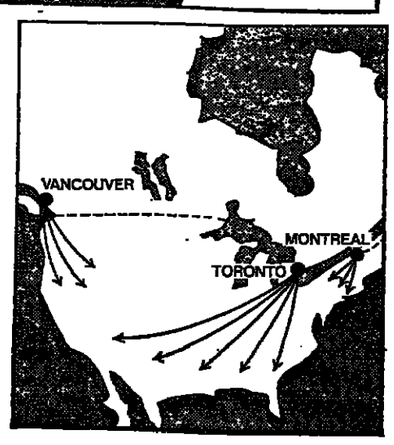
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 8— Monday, December 3, 1973 *

'Incarnation of Israel'

David Ben-Gurion has been called many things in his stormy career—"father of Israel" among them. But any nation must have many fathers, and Israel, with roots that go back through millennia rather than mere centuries, can boast of a high and varied paternity. More accurate than this term is Governor Nelson Rockefeller's characterization of the son of the lion cub as "the incarnation of Israel." He was, in many aspects, the type of the state, with its riches of poetry and courage, its hard-headed practically—and the thorny contradictions those qualities insure.

Israel today is the product of many complex and obscure forces of history and statecraft. But to fix it on the map that the United Nations had drawn in 1948 demanded war, and David Ben-Gurion led his people in that war. His—and their—success at that time had a tremendous impact on the world. It also had an impact upon David Ben-Gurion, and helped shape the policies which he pursued as prime minister, and which he bequeathed to his chosen successor, Golda Meir.

In the sense of making a workable nation, politically and, to an increasing extent, economically viable, those policies were masterworks of statecraft, as the intellectually lively, technologically advanced, condition of Israel demonstrates, 25 years after Ben-Gurion first proclaimed his nation's declaration of independence. The brilliant improvisations that won in the 1948 fighting, under Ben-Gurion's leadership, were authentically Israeli, essentially self-created, in the teeth of a more numerous Arab opposition.

But perhaps this great achievement, and the work of peaceful development that followed, carried their own risks. It was not a tabula rasa, a smooth tablet, on which Ben-Gurion and the Israelis were writing when they declared their independence; rather, Palestine was a crowded, written-over palimpsest on which history has chosen to inscribe the tale of one land, many peoples and many cultures. And the kind of independence Ben-Gurion chose to assert has left Israel in a position that, however secure it may seem strategically, is yet vulnerable to far mightier forces in the world at large.

Ben-Gurion learned something of that in the failure of the Sinai and Suez adventures of 1956. But the euphoria that followed the Six-Day War led to a massive forgetfulness, and to the acute uncertainty that came with the Yom Kippur War. Israel's independence is cherished by many in the world for whom the drama of Jewish survival and triumph has been one of the great sagas of man's journey through the ages. But Israel is more than an epic poem; it is a political fact in a world of many clashing political facts, and as such must at last acknowledge the realities which David Ben-Gurion so successfully defied in 1948. The "incarnation of Israel" has left a shining legacy—but one that contains its perils.

Dangerous Oils

In an orgy of heady talk, leaders of the Arab world have now confirmed their intention to use their once-sheathed "oil weapon" as a means of wide-ranging political warfare. Their stated policy after the summit meeting near Algiers is to manipulate oil exports according to "the attitude of every country toward the Arab cause."

At the moment, the central thrust of the "Arab cause" is to weaken Israel—and oil-consuming countries which cooperate in that effort are being suitably "rewarded" by selective favored treatment on their oil supplies. But the Arab leaders also ordered an embargo on oil exports to Portugal, Rhodesia and South Africa—centers of controversy in world diplomacy far removed from the Arab-Israeli dispute. The suggestion is clear that even if the problem of Israel could be "solved" at a stroke, the use of oil as a political weapon would continue to further whatever the "Arab cause" happened to be at any time.

The oil-consuming nations brought much of the present crisis on themselves by their years of indifference to their evident vulnerability and their refusal to implement effective measures of cooperation in sharing and allocating petroleum supplies. Even at the height of last month's Middle East war, the major industrial countries were unable to agree on emergency action to confront the Arab oil embargo.

Algerian President Boumedienne took satisfaction in declaring, "We have learned how to shape events." But what is overlooked by the Arabs, in their exultation at the success of their blackmail tactics, is that not all these events may be for the good and well-being of the Arab world. At the very least, the incentive is growing daily for Western cooperation in developing new energy sources, thus shortening the economic life of the Arabs' great underground resource.

Pressures for cooperation among the consuming countries in bargaining and securing supplies, which commanded so little urgency before, are likewise growing. So far, the old habits of going separate ways remain strong in the Western capitals, but the United States is pressing for a more concerted approach—including a possible pooling of oil supplies among alliance members—at the Brussels foreign ministers' meeting Dec. 10.

The State Department is sounding the right note in opening "contingency discussions" with the Netherlands on ways in which the United States could assist in case the oil embargo begins to cause serious hardships for the Dutch. The cohesion of the European community itself faces a severe test of its potential to consider and carry out measures for emergency pooling or allocations. If driven to a point of economic desperation, various governments might move toward far more ominous steps to eliminate an embargo threat hanging over their every foreign policy decision.

The Arab leaders are in serious danger of overreaching themselves in employing their oil weapon so extravagantly. As Sen. Fulbright warned some months ago, "The meat of the gazelle may be succulent indeed, but the wise gazelle does not boast of it to lions."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Breshnev's Asia Plan

India, clearly, does not wish to tie itself more closely to Moscow . . . by pushing its campaign for a security pact, the Soviet Union first wants to prove that she is indeed an Asian power, destined to play a great, and perhaps a leading, role on the continent. Yet, most of the countries to which it is addressed—and not only China—challenge this claim and are mistrustful of its designs. For example, Mr. Brezhnev sought in vain to win the Japanese and Malaysian government chiefs over to his plan.

The fact is that each one fears to be one day dragged into a conflict with China. Moscow may keep issuing reassuring statements, and claim that the security pact quite naturally will be open to all the countries of the continent—it is clear, however, at least in the present juncture, that such a treaty would result in China's isolation.

In spite of its privileged relations with the U.S.S.R. and its dispute with China, India itself balks at joining the game It may very well be that, like most Asian countries, she is not insensitive to warnings of the Maoists against the activities and maneuvers of the superpowers.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

The Arab Summit

The negotiating position which the Arab heads of state have worked out in Algiers will probably strike most Israelis as absurdly tough. They demand "immediate Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, especially Jerusalem." And "the restoration of the confirmed national rights of the Palestinian people." The first asks for something which Israel has always described as unacceptable, and asks for it at once. The second asks for something which until now Israel has rightly or wrongly interpreted as a code name for its total destruction.

Yet it would be tragic indeed if Israel interpreted this declaration as meaning that it has nothing to hope for from negotiations. If Israel did so it would be making precisely the mistake for which it reproached the Arabs after 1967... It is now Israel's turn to feel that it is being asked to negotiate under duress, with the Russians pressing on its chest and the Americans twisting its arm behind its back. But Israel's position is still much stronger than was that of the Arabs after 1967. Israel would surely be wrong not to negotiate now that it has the chance.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

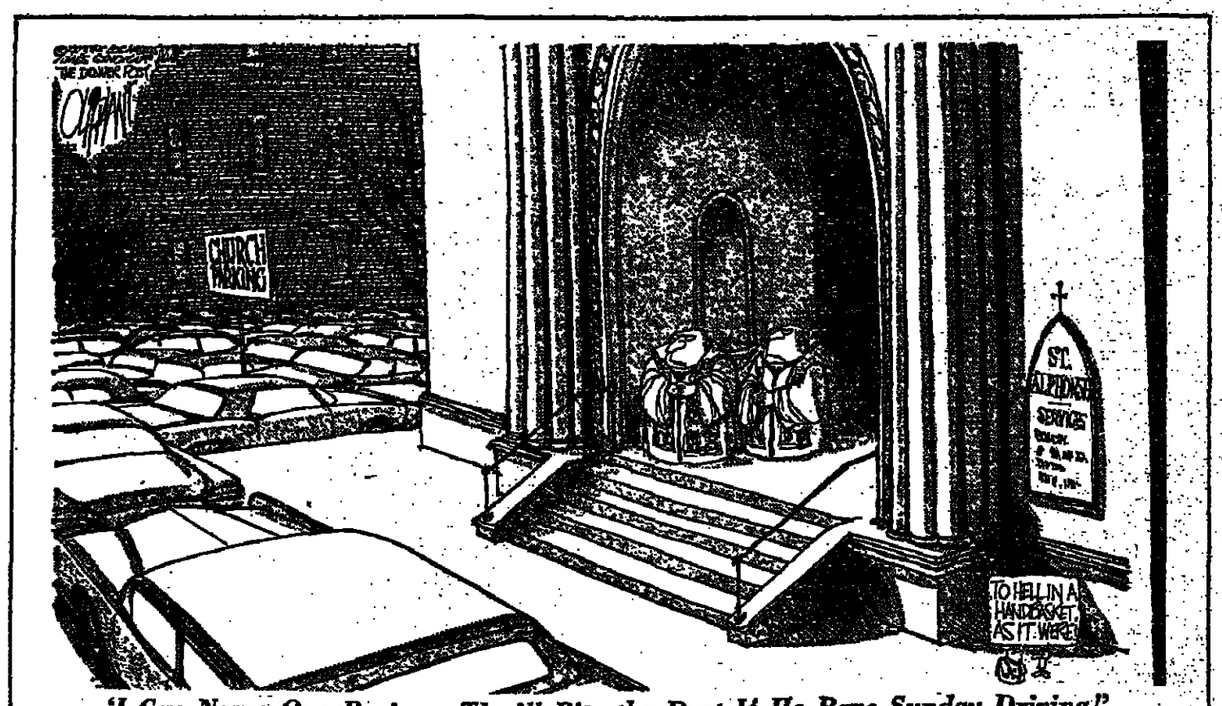
December 3, 1898

NEW YORK—In the case of Senator Quay and the other persons charged with conspiring unlawfully to use public moneys deposited in the People's Bank at Philadelphia for dealings in stocks and other unauthorized purposes, the judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions today dismissed all the motions of counsel for the defendants against the indictments and fixed the trial for the 12th inst. Pleas of "Not Guilty" have been entered by all the accused.

Fifty Years Ago

December 3, 1923

WASHINGTON—Secretary of War Weeks insists that the Army has been pruned to such an extent that it is below its vital needs, and he urges the resumption of enlisting so as to increase it by 25,000 to 150,000 men. That force is needed to provide the cadre of trained enlisted men and non-commissioned officers necessary for the National Army. "The claim that the last war has been fought has been advanced after every great war for the past thousand years and probably ever since the beginning of time."



'I Can Name One Business That'll Bite the Dust If He Bans Sunday Driving!'

'Let Us Thank Them Very Much'

By George F. Kennan

PRINCETON, N.J.—On Nov. 17, 1973, The New York Times carried a story, from a Washington correspondent, based largely on statements of the President, concerning speculation that the Arab oil embargo on shipments to this country might soon end—that the Arab governments, or at least certain of them, might soon "relent" and resume the shipment of oil to this country.

The story contained no hint that in such a case the United States would not gratefully accept the renewed shipments; it seems, on the contrary, to have reflected an assumption on the part of various highly placed people that the United States would do just that.

This assumption causes me, as one who was once moderately involved in the planning of national policy, no small measure of amazement. I would have thought that if the events of recent weeks had taught us anything at all, it would have been the danger of allowing ourselves to remain unduly dependent upon foreign suppliers for raw materials vital to the continued prosperity of our society, especially when it is a case of suppliers who are obviously not inclined to acknowledge the responsibility they assume when they permit great industrial nations to become dependent upon them in this manner, and who feel they have no reason to respect our interests.

The Saudis

Particularly is this a lesson to be pondered when it relates to the Saudi Arabians. It is obvious that the government of that country already has far more foreign currency than it needs or could even use to any particularly good effect. This has two connotations that should concern us:

First, we should reflect whether we wish, on principle, to place more money in the hands of people who are unlikely to use it to any good purpose.

Second, it means that the money with which we would be paying for further shipments of Saudi Arabian oil would be essentially valueless in their eyes. They could see these shipments, in the circumstances, only as a form of charity on their part, or as a means of assuring future arms shipments.

Either alternative is undesirable: the charity, because it represents a poor peg on which to hang the security of the supply of a commodity vital to the stability of a country's economic life; the assuring of arms shipments, because if the government we have to do with here does not hesitate to bring to us the sort of injury implicit in this abrupt withholding of oil shipments, what assurance can we have that arms placed in its hands would always be used for purposes any more compatible with our interests.

Today, of course, a further price is being asked of us: a political price; and the nature of it is such that we ought fervently to wish that we might not again be placed in a position where we are vulnerable to this sort of demand. In addition to its being a price that can be paid only at the expense of a third party—a situation undesirable on principle, regardless of the rights and wrongs of the matter—it is one that promises no secure return, for the payment of it would leave us no less helpless and vulnerable tomorrow than we are today. If it should be demonstrated that we could be successfully whipsawed by one such demand, we would be naïve to suppose that we would not soon be faced with others.

Emancipation

The relatively minor adjustment we would be obliged to make in order to get along without Arab oil, or at least without the oil of those who have cut us off at the present juncture, should be seen only as a beginning on a much wider process of self-emancipation from dependence on foreign-controlled sources of energy which we ought anyway to be putting in hand, with vigor and determination, at this stage in our national life.

We can be grateful that we were kicked into such a beginning. If we quail at this minor inconvenience, it will be a bad omen for our prospects for coping with the larger problem, for it will mean that our addiction to the wastage of energy, particularly through the medium of the automobile, is so abject that we prefer to face the loss of a considerable portion of our independence of policy rather than make even a minor effort to overcome the addiction. This would represent a humiliation which earlier American statesmen would never have accepted, and for which future generations of Americans would be unlikely to forgive us.

These observations flow from no hostility toward the Arabs, nor are they meant as a commentary on the rights and wrongs of their conflict with the Israelis. One can understand that certain of them have their own problems and feel themselves the victims of a historical injustice, for the remedy of which all means are fair. But justice is not an invariable feature of international life, nor is it always easy to determine to everyone's satisfaction. And a relationship of one-sided dependence, which one of the parties has shown itself quite ready to exploit for ulterior political purposes, provides a poor foundation on which to build for the future.

A Lesson

There are times in international life, no less than in personal affairs, when it becomes possible to live satisfactorily with people only when one has demonstrated the capacity to live without them; and this would seem to be one of those times.

The day may well come—let us hope that it will—when we have been able to create, in one way or another, sufficient bargaining power to deal with our Arab friends once again on even terms and against a background of mutual respect. But this day, obviously, will not be soon in coming. Until it comes, let us treat them with courtesy and with no ill feeling; but if faced with offers to resume the sort of shipments of which we are now being so usefully (for us) deprived, let us thank them very much and tell them frankly that we have ways of assuring the continued functioning of our national economy that are less costly in terms of our international position, of the independence of our national policy, and of our own self-respect.

George F. Kennan, historian, scholar and former diplomat, is a member of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Rockefeller's Last Stand

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The past is so much with us these days that it is hard to think about the present, let alone about the future, but Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York is doing just that.

It is an old Rockefeller habit. Fifteen years ago, he gathered together about a hundred Americans to analyze where we were and where we were going. The study took about four years and was called "Prospects for America," and even now it seems relevant and far-sighted. Maybe because the original director of the project was a young man from the Center for International Studies at Harvard named Henry A. Kissinger, who was later recommended by Rockefeller to President Nixon and went on to other work.

Anyway, the original collection of "Rockefeller Panel Reports" was well received by the book reviewers as a serious and important appraisal of the nation's problems, and dismissed by most political reporters as a Rockefeller bid for the presidency, financed out of his own pocket to promote his own political ambitions.

Forward-Looking

This was a little rough, but may be fair enough. It was an extraordinary study, and it was also a, political document supportive of Rockefeller's presidential ambitions. "The best program money could buy." But at least he was looking to the future, trying to define the conditions and problems of the coming administration and suggest approaches, if not answers, to those problems. And after three ineffectual runs at the presidency, here he is again in his sixties putting together what he calls the "Commission on Critical Choices for America."

While most of the rest of us are still fussing about Nixon, Watergate, and gas at the corner pump, Rockefeller has been gathering here in New York the best minds and most influential politicians from both parties to think about new sources of energy beyond fossil fuels, new sources of food from the oceans, new relationships between the nations and continents and ideologies beyond the bicentennial of 1976 and into the 1980s.

This is not a partisan gathering. It includes not only Secretary of State Kissinger, Secretary of the Treasury Shultz, Vice-President-designate Gerald Ford, and the Republican leader in the Senate, Hugh Scott, but also William Paley of CBS, George Woods, former president of the World Bank, Ivan Allen jr., former mayor of Atlanta, J. Irwin Miller of Indiana, Sol Linowitz, former adviser to President Johnson on Latin American states, and many others.

The same charge will be made against Rockefeller about this new effort to define "The Critical Choices for America" as was made 15 years ago when he and Kissinger put together the "Rockefeller Panel Reports," namely, that he is using his money to do good things but for personal political reasons.

And of course it's partly true. He is ambitious. He is rich. He does want to be president. He is in his sixties and for him this is his last chance for the top after a lifetime of public service.

Watching him struggle with his ambitions and ideals, his differences with Nixon over a quarter of a century and yet his loyalty to his party, and his present doubts about whether to go for a fifth term as governor or chuck it and go for the presidency is a fascinating spectacle.

And one of the many paradoxes of it is that for the first time in his life one of his main problems is money—money he cannot use. He can finance commissions on "The Critical Choices for America," form study groups on the future, house his intelligent guests at the Park Lane Hotel and hold his seminars on the future at the St. Moritz Hotel on Central Park South.

But the campaign financing laws say that he and members of his family, including his brothers, cannot put up more than $50,000 a year to finance a campaign for the presidency. And after Watergate, the clamor to contribute anything to any politician is somewhat limited, and the thought of financing a Rockefeller seems to most people to be almost absurd.

So he is waiting and fiddling, with the question of whether to run again as governor or skip it and concentrate on going all out for the presidency. Meanwhile, what he has obviously decided is that no president will be able to govern effectively after 1976 unless he has analyzed the problems of the coming years, and the guess here is that he will retire from the governorship and go for the White House.

Even if he fails, as he has in the past, at least he will have been faithful to the conviction that he and Kissinger supported 15 years ago. He argued then, as he is arguing now, that elections are not a judgment on the past, but a bet on the future, and that you'd better get ready for it, and define the issues of the future. Almost alone among the potential candidates in 1976, Rockefeller is doing precisely that, and it may be that this is more important than anything else even if he loses.

Letters

Kennedy and Nixon

In this time of reflection on the anniversary of the death of President Kennedy, perhaps even the almighty news media should stop and reflect on the irreparable damage that their vindictive pens are doing to another man, a living President.

Do we need a monarchy, someone to venerate? Then why do we dream of Camelot? Why do we so hate a man who rose from humble beginnings with hard work and dedication to become President of these United States, the ultimate American dream?

Must a man be dead to stop the crucifixion?

How can there be so much love for one human and so much hatred for another?

MILVIA STOKES.

Liège, Belgium.

Say It Again

Perhaps not all theater-goers are as astute as Thomas Quinn Curtiss ("From Ionesco: The Season's Best Play." IHT, Nov. 23). Maybe the average audience does miss "his (Ionesco's) points." We are not all nearly as analytical as Mr. Curtiss, whose clinical approach to theater would cut the play to the bone and anesthetize its spontaneity.

So if, in "Le Formidable Bordel!" certain points are remade "as though in fear that their significance has not been grasped and must be restated," it is entirely possible that for many of us, where Mr. Ionesco's 'wide scope, searching vision, curious conceits and wry humor" are concerned, this is indeed the case.

Restatement in theater is not an ill, but a prognosis, and I fear that Mr. Curtiss, like many busy "specialists," is too quick to perform his general autopsy of an extremely complex organism, such as "the thoughtful individual amid the troubled tumult of today." When one treats such complex "individual values" as profoundly as Mr. Ionesco does, restatement is as necessary for the audience as it is for the man who must be convinced by several doctors that he has cancer.

CHARLES PAUL SEDITA.

Paris.

Bright Spot

Perhaps the most important—and hopeful—news in the 28 Nov. issue is hidden away under "Financial News and Notes." It seems that the Big Three automobile manufacturers are all suffering serious sales declines in their standard-size (that is to say, enormous) model lines. Meanwhile, American Motors, dedicated to the small car, is ahead of last year's sales. It's all very encouraging.

BOB NELSON.

Sarrebourg.

Long Befor And After Karl Marx

By C. L. Sulzberge

PARIS—One reason for highly indigenous char of the Chinese Communist re tion is that China experim with many facets of what n called Marxism long before Marx ever lived. Indeed, wit current attacks on the Conf philosophy, Maoism indicat persistence of old concepts.

Even the thought of au and state management of s is not novel. Chancellor An-shih recommended to medieval Emperor Tai Tsu "the state should take the management of commerce, dustry and agriculture int own hands, with a view to coring the working classes preventing them from ground into dust by the ric

Given its long governm experience and the ess poverty of its land (80 pe of which is still uncultiv China has developed a anti-individualist concept o ciety. Throughout the ages, mmunity interests have the often prevailed in interm epochs of good government.

Common sense, group or and pragmatic worth have ed to hold a higher place abstract ideals. Opport doesn't necessarily conflict conscience. Nor have the Ch been notable for religious Long before the Maoist revol the frontiers of rival faiths philosophies were ill-defined. lic life was always paved ceremony and roofed with p stition.

Even now it is hard to d guish in the Maoist credo is original with Chairman what is adapted from other sions of Marxism, and wh merely updated from Ch heritage. The quintessence o day's system is emphasis o need for a continuing revol to prevent entrenchment of bureaucratic class or develop of a static society.

Distorted Trotsky

But how much of this is owed to a distorted view Trotsky's global concept of permanent revolution?

The reasons impelling the ership to encourage cel ferment stem from China's perience. Chinese intelle have always been distinct by contempt for manual It is clearly useful to destroy prejudices. But how do the ars take to carrying h manure in the revolution's n And will youth forever a temporary exile to peasant munes as a price to be pa education?

One cannot help but fee ly disposed to the earnest, d Chinese people, still mire poverty, who started their re tionary career far behind th of the world, caught up by effort, but still have far t They all work, by govern mandate, but one has a f their productivity is limited much time is wasted—in pe attending lectures on ho produce.

Conditioning

They are conditioned to p ganda. One would have th Chairman Mao invented th gan "Dig for Victory," use Britain's Pioneer Corps in War II. Art has become a of exhortation. One can songs entitled: "People's Li tion Army Man Come and a Cup of Tea" or "The Brigh of the Tenth Party Con Shines in All Our Hearts."

A ship captain told me th Mao button in his lapel wa a decoration but "a sign o for the Chairman." As if it blasingly novel, a factory m ager said: "We have org cadres to make the worke technicians cooperate."

Yet mass organization has ceeded in original ways. Al you can still see aircraft sle esses hunting flies with d utive swatters, this pes been largely done away wit gether with mosquitoes and bugs. The plan to eli mice hasn't yet worked but less will some day.

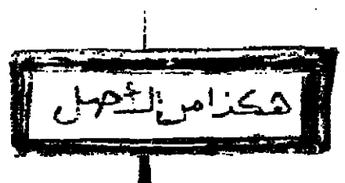
The Chinese remain eng gaging people with ready except in large metropolise Shanghai where citizens that worried, grumpy look mon to residents of big everywhere. They are still smokers, garlic-eaters, tea and, incidentally, spitters. dors line hotel corridors. was even one between us. I talked with Premier Chou lai.

The Chinese are today more honest than past. had it: few people lock doors. Garbed in their classless pajama suits, the of China haven't wholly su ed their special personalit the god of efficiency.

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Eurobonds

European Optimism for Dollar Discounts Gloom Shown in N.Y.

By Carl Gewirtz

ARIS, Dec. 2 (IHT).—The ecasting of economic trends, ill recently considered a nce, is being reduced to crystal gazing thanks to the Arab crisis.

or openers, no one knows how g the embargo and supply cut- k will last or at what rate duction will be resumed once olitical settlement in the Arab- ael dispute is achieved. Nor anyone say with certainty w much of the supply slack be picked up through increas- output from non-Arab oil ducers or through conserva- n restrictions in the consum- nations.

here appears to be a consen- among forecasters that if the ply situation is returned to mal early next year and if, r the consumption restraints, re is not more than a 10 per- t shortfall in supplies the in- trialized countries could es- e without any serious economic ses.

ut attempts to estimate the nomic impact under conditions side these parameters become loomy guessing game.

hese estimates become so ny that most forecasters icipate the United States will orce a solution before allow- the anticipated economic wdown from snowballing into thing more serious. Some econ- sts insist this means the ted States would impose a tical settlement on Israel.

thers, who see today's prob- s stemming from America's drawal from Vietnam and apparent inability to impose will in non-nuclear situations, ve that only armed inter- ion and occupation can remedy the situation. (This school of thought holds that Russia would not risk nuclear war for the benefit of the Arabs and that China does not have the capacity to intervene so far from home.)

What is most worrisome is that the fuel crisis coincides with an economic slowdown tied to the almost worldwide fight against inflation. According to Lionel D. Edie, the economic consulting firm linked to Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, the recession has already begun in the United States. Edie estimates that the "real" (minus the effect of inflation on prices) gross national product in the present quarter will decline 1.3 percent and it expects a 1.9 percent fall in the first quarter next year (two consecutive quarters of negative growth constitute a recession).

The as yet unanswered question is whether this slowdown can be contained.

Superimposed on this uncertainty is the behavior of the marketplace. Although it is generally agreed that U.S. industry will suffer less from the Arab oil cuts than industry in Europe, prices on U.S. stocks have been slashed much more sharply than have stock prices in Europe.

The view among European institutional investors is that Wall Street is overreacting and that governments will not allow the anticipated economic downturn to develop into anything more serious than what is necessary to contain inflation.

And they are putting their money on the line. A number of U.S. brokerage houses report that orders from their European clients have continued during the decline in New York. And prices on dollar Eurobonds convertible into U.S. common stock have held surprisingly well despite the erosion in the New York price of the stock.

Xerox, for example, has just marketed $75 million of 15-year *bonds convertible into common* stock at $148, or 11.8 percent above the New York price when the deal was closed. Although the terms had to be sweetened—a 5 percent coupon instead of the 4 3/4 percent initially indicated and a 3-point cut from the anticipated 15 percent conversion premium—placing such a large issue during so difficult a period attests to the appetite here for what is considered high-quality growth stocks.

And although the price of the stock dropped over 2 percent the price of the bond only slipped

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Nov. 24 Latest Week	Nov. 17 Prior Week	1972
Commodity index	195.9	194.1	122.9
*Currency in circ..	$70,502,000	$70,180,000	$65,142,000
*Total loans			
Steel prod. (tons).	2,959,000	2,987,000	2,883,000
Auto production.	212,862	162,125	215,311
Daily oil prd. (bbls)	9,092,000	9,053,000	9,544,000
Freight car ldgs.	436,240	554,540	450,133
*Elec Pwr, kw-hr	32,854,000	34,712,000	33,472,000
Busn. failures..	180	189	132

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†Oct.	Prior Month	1972
Employed	85,695,000	85,127,000	82,397,000
Unemployed	4,069,000	4,276,000	4,839,000
Indust'l prodcts.	127.8	R127.1	119.2
*Personal income.	$1,067,700,000	R$1,058,500,000	$967,000,000
*Money supply .	$264,400,000	R$263,400,000	$251,600,000
Cnsmrs price ind'x.	136.6	135.5	126.6
Costr'n contracts.	191	182	171
	Sept.		1972
*Mfr's inventories.	$115,793,000	R$114,907,000	$106,168,000
*Exports	$6,448,400	$6,004,300	$4,176,400
*Imports	$5,575,100	$6,020,900	$4,612,200

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R—Revised.

The U.S. Economic Scene

What Leading Economists Are Thinking

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—At the very time that the administration's energy planners and other top officials in Washington are wrestling with various options for coping with the shortage of fuels, other government aides and private economists are weighing a more fundamental question as well: What changes, if any, ought to be instituted at this time in fiscal and monetary policies and in the whole spectrum of the economic-controls program?

The dimensions of that problem are much broader and more complex—and the answers may be more difficult and controversial. The issue, of course, is intertwined closely with the lately discovered energy crisis, but it involves many other aspects of the slowing American economy. At the moment, though, the energy situation appears to be dominating public attention.

The general public may be overly exercised, but the economic world may be unduly minimizing the possible economic consequences of the harsh brandishment of the oil weapon by the Arab nations.

Though the United States is not nearly so dependent on Arab oil supplies as Europe and Japan and might thus be spared the devastating blow that nations abroad face, the growing economic interdependence of the world could exert an influence on the American economy considerably beyond the direct effects of the loss of Middle East oil.

How can the economy of the United States continue to thrive *if its trading partners lose their* prosperity and slip into a recession or depression that takes a severe toll on world production, investment and trade?

One reason for the difference in assessments by the public and the economists in this country could be varying assumptions on how long and how severely the Arab oil curtailment will persist. The public seems to believe the cutback will be long-lasting while, at the moment, economists are counting on its termination in a matter of months. If the loss of Arab oil continues through all of 1974, many economists will be chanting a more doleful tune.

The fears of the American public over the energy situation have been reflected most acutely in the steep decline of the stock market the last two months—149 points, or 15 percent, as measured by the Dow Jones industrial average.

The forebodings of business have been evident in plant closings, energy conservation programs, belt-tightening and reviews of budgets and capital-spending plans.

The views of the private economic community were elicited in a survey last week by The New York Times among leading economists. The results showed considerable worry but not overwhelming apprehension.

While 18 of the 23 conceded that they had lowered their forecasts for the economy because of the energy situation, all of them indicated that the reduction had been rather small—a lowering of only 1 to 2 1/2 percent in their expectation for the growth in the real gross national product next year.

In all cases, however, that means zero growth or only 1 percent or so in economic expansion for 1974, and many calculated that for some months it would mean an actual recession. But the unanimous view was that the negative growth would be very moderate and short-lived.

Many pointed out that the economy was slowing significantly even before the embargo of Arab oil in October and that the trend would be speeded somewhat by the loss of oil but that conservation and allocation programs would tend to restrain the overall additional impact, except in certain industries heavily dependent on oil as a fuel or raw material for production.

Other prevalent themes in the economists' responses to The Times survey were these:

- Inflation will rise at a result of the energy situation, with most predicting an overall price rise of between 5 1/2 and 6 percent next year and one expecting the increase to be as much as 7 percent.
- Corporate profits will be severely affected, with predictions of declines ranging between 5 and 15 percent, after this year's strong surge.
- The unemployment rate will go up to the area of 5 1/2 to 6 percent, compared with 4.5 percent now.
- Consumer spending will be reduced, with next year's gain on the order of 5 to 8 percent, against 11 percent this year. Autos, housing, travel and dura*ble goods will be most affected.*
- The surge in business capital spending will be slowed from an expected 15 percent jump to perhaps 11 percent or so.

New York Stock Market

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—"Fear and panic permeated the stock market last week," a brokerage-house analyst told his clients, "as investors, reacting to widespread publicity over the energy crisis, rushed for the exits en masse, causing deep selling waves."

It was a week of wild swings on Wall Street for stock prices. On Monday, the Dow Jones industrial average plunged 29 points in its biggest daily decline since 1962. On Wednesday the blue-chip indicator rallied 22 points in a technical rebound, marking its best advance in three and a half years.

On Friday the Dow tumbled more than a dozen points, weakened in late trading by Israeli reports that Egyptian troops were beaten back after trying to advance on the west bank of the Suez Canal.

For the week as a whole, the Dow lost 31.75 points, closing at 823.25, after having dropped 37.33 points in the previous week. The energy crisis—and recession fears—engulfed the investment community.

Gold stocks, reflecting the distaste of some speculators for paper-currency holdings, surged during the week as the market's consistently strong group.

Meanwhile, General Motors and Chrysler, both disclosing plans to cut back on the production of larger-size cars, marked new yearly lows. At its close of 48 3/4, giant G.M. yields a shade over 10.5 percent, based on its 1973 dividends. Glamour issues turned weak *again Friday, with new lows posted by Eastman Kodak, Avon Prod*ucts, Xerox and Polaroid, among other former market favorites.

Du Pont, in a chemical industry weakened by raw-material shortages due to the energy crisis, fell 3 3/4 on Friday to 152 3/4, marking a new low for the year.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the change from the previous week's last prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which the securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Supplied by NASD.

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MAT Corp	176	4¼	4	4¼	—½
S Inc	269	6⅛	4¾	4¾	—⅛
S Indust	76	6	4¾	4¾	—1
hibiPap .32e	33	12¼	11¼	11¾	—3
celerator Inc	109	2¼	1¾	2	—⅛
shnetCo .52	57	18¼	14	14	—⅛
dison Wesly .20	187	6¾	5⅞	6	—⅛
obeBidgCen A	31	4¾	4¾	4¾	—⅛
vance Ross	338	5	4¾	5	+⅛
vancedMed Sci	27	7¾	7	7	—¼
vanced Mem	148	5¼	4¾	5¼	
vancedMicr De	927	16½	13⅛	16½	—1
vent Corp	6	8¼	8	8	—¼
Mef Inc	895	16⅛	11¼	16½	+1¾
nico Easl Mln	1068	6½	5¾	6¼	+1
Auto Strs	98	1¾	1¼	1½	—¼
FinlGrp .80	20	27	25	25	—2
panyIntl .56	485	27¾	24¾	25¾	+½
xon Alex .44a	292	20¼	16¾	20¼	+2¼
xBaldwin .40	186	12	11⅝	11¾	—⅛
codDev .18e	48	10¾	10¼	12¼	—1
eahy Bev s	256	1⅝	1¼	1½	—½
erpan Pharm	108	17½	15¼	16	—¼
ted Leisure	55	4¼	4	4	
d Teleph .28	75	16	15½	15½	—⅛
onBoxBd .40r	3	20½	28	28	—8½
arex Inc	171	9⅝	7⅝	8⅝	—⅞
bassador Grp	7	5	4¾	5	+¼
Appraisl .42e	184	5	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
Beef Packer	77	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
nBuilding .07e	33	9	8¼	8¼	—¾
nBuilding .07e	33	9	8¼	8¼	—¾
nConHom .05e	42	4¼	3¾	3¾	—⅛
nExpress .52	5551	46⅜	44⅛	44⅝	—6⅛
n Exprs pf2.30	104	147	142	[illegible]	[illegible]
nExp cv pfl.50	151	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
nFiltrona .43	84	6¾	6	6¾	
nFinlCorp .04	780	13⅝	10¾	13⅛	+2⅝
n Furnil .28	185	5¼	4½	4½	—¾
nGreetings .25	9181	38½	36½	36½	—2
nLaFranc .67e	29	12½	4½	4½	—½
n Marine Ltd	28	10½	8½	9	—1½
n Micro Sys	1851	25¾	19¼	20¾	—2¼
n Nuclear	158	4½	4⅜	4⅝	—⅛
Quasar Petro	261	14½	11⅛	14	—¼
n Telecomm	340	10⅝	8⅞	8⅞	—8⅞
n Telev&Com	106	11⅝	9½	10	—2
WeldMfg .80a	52	8½	7½	7¾	—½
unestGrp Inc	105	5⅝	5	5⅝	+¾
alog Devices	37	9	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
aren Micrwve	66	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
derson Jacobs	79	2¾	2½	2½	—⅛
heuerBush .60	9486	38⅝	35⅝	36⅝	—1⅝
bder Bros	974	3⅞	3¼	3¾	+⅛
la Corp	574	3	2⅝	2⅝	—⅝
ecoinc s	86	16⅜	16¾	16	+1¾
plebaum Fd	48	3¼	3⅝	3¼	+½
bidDisit Data	35	3⅞	3½	3⅝	—⅛
pld Material	327	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
len Maytair	797	1⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
se Petroleum	486	17	15¼	16	+⅛
tanWnGas .78	82	10⅝	10	10	—⅝
enProp 1.78e	90	12	12	12	
eiaCalif .60	48	4¾	4¾	4¾	
ow Automot	48	11½	8½	8½	—3
owHarlH 1	49	16¾	14	14	—3¾
sWayMfg .38	39	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	—⅞
rida Corp	195	7½	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
ooColaBtlg .37	120	10⅛	16⅛	16	—1
dTrkLnA .50a	56	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	—⅞
son Skling Cp	57	8⅝	8	8½	—⅛
aoGasLt 1.32	164	10¾	12	12½	—1¾
anIREs 1.20a	45	16½	16⅜	16¾	—⅜
antic Cont Sy	91	3¾	3½	3½	—½
anPaper Bils	38	6½	6	6	—⅛
anticSH 1.20a	46	25	21	24½	+1½
vood Oceanics	265	22	17½	22	+1¾
voodOcean un	91	25¾	20¾	25¾	+1½
voodOceans wt	152	8	6¾	7½	—½
romMed Lab	40	13¾	13	13¾	—¾
toFaln Cp s	1688	19	12½	18½	+5½
DO Intl	206	12½	10½	11½	—1½
rdWarn 2.00e	85	16½	14¾	16½	—⅝
rd Atomics	58	4¾	3½	4½	+⅛
ter Bros. Inc	160	10⅝	8¼	9½	—2
terFent .60a	83	31	27½	27¾	—3¼
dwin&Lyons	378	7¾	6⅝	7	—⅛
lCorp .50	164	9⅝	8	9¼	+1¼
ly Mfg .08e	1069	38½	28½	33½	+2
tek Corp	22	6½	5⅝	6	—⅝
ikBidgEq .72	1111	12½	10¼	11¼	—1¾
nkamRit 2.02a	188	23¼	22⅞	20¼	—¾
nfaGeo .36	38	9⅝	9	9	—⅞
ntamBks .50	396	22¼	21½	21½	—1
berGreen .40	25	10½	9⅞	9⅞	—⅜
nedMtgl 1.76e	104	14⅜	13⅞	13½	—⅝
nesMtg un	44	16	14⅝	15¼	—⅛
nettMfg Dwt	21	4	3⅜	3¾	—¼
nettWin 1.70e	131	16	14	15⅝	+¾
nett Winst un	44	17½	15	17	+1⅛
kin Robbins	304	15⅝	12½	12½	+5⅛
aFinl Corp	30	6½	6⅝	6	—⅛
beltForm .80a	223	20⅞	19¼	19⅛	—1½
ikess Mkts .60	56	10	9½	9⅝	—⅛
ly Corp .48	38	5¼	5⅝	6¼	+1¼
iconPhoto Sv	15	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
ins Co .42	229	4⅝	4¾	4¾	+⅛
utley Labs	199	19¾	18½	18½	—1
kley Bio Eng	96	4⅝	3⅞	3⅝	—½
t Products	1845	18¼	16	16	—2⅛
zLabs .20	626	46⅝	37⅛	40½	+1⅝
rrasMgt .16	65	8⅝	7½	7¾	+¼
b Co	85	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	—⅝
Drum .20	2	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
Lo Inc	62	10½	9¼	9¼	—1¾
Med Sclen	236	52	41½	48	+3½
d&Son 1.20e	81	23½	20½	20½	—3
ckHillPw 2.20	28	33½	31½	31½	—2
ckDrugA .48	155	12⅝	12	12½	—¼
oChipStp .24	14	8¼	8¼	8¼	
kSupp .60	48	12¾	11	11	—1½
bEvanFrm .60	14	19⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—1
emia In .50b	383	18	14⅞	17⅝	+1⅛
nanza Intl	1474	6¼	4⅝	6	+¼
oth Newsp .80	67	12⅝	12½	12½	—1⅛
ozAllenH .12	32	4¼	3⅝	4	—⅝
sfonCoB 1.04	22	16⅛	16	16	—⅛
assCraftMf .12	64	15⅝	15	15	—⅛
encoInc .44	41	23⅝	23	23⅝	—½
eunerJohn .68	9	11	9⅝	10	—1
inco Ltd	68	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
inks Inc .30	456	8	7¼	7¼	—⅛
oadvwFin .04e	147	6⅜	5⅛	5⅝	—⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BrockTGas 2.24	10	22½	21	21½	—1
BrooksScanln .48	53	15⅜	12⅞	12⅞	—1
Brother Intl Co	65	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—1¼
BrowardBnc .36a	2	19	17½	17½	—1½
BrownTom Inc	302	8⅝	8	8⅝	—½
BrownTom Inc	302	3⅝	8	8⅝	—½
Browning .25p	47	4¾	4	4¾	
BuckBeeMear .48	223	8⅜	7¼	8⅛	
Buckeyeinl .35p	42	4¼	3⅝	4¼	+½
BuliderInvGp wt	274	5	4⅛	4⅝	—⅜
BurnsRL Cp .10e	195	13⅛	11⅛	13⅛	
Burroughs Sims	1079	22	19⅛	21	+¾
Burris Ind	129	4¾	3⅛	4½	+½
Butler Mfg .60	104	20⅛	13⅛	16⅛	—1⅛
CFS Contl Inc	332	15½	14	15	—½
Cl Rlty Inc 1.30e	205	9⅛	8⅛	9	—¼
Cl Rtyinv un	49	9⅝	9	9	—⅜
C&R Clothier	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
CMC Grpind A		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
CNA Larin 1.19e	306	12	6	9½	—2⅞
CNA Larw pf2.10	64	20½	16½	16½	—2
CRS Design As	22	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
Cable Funding	217	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
Cafeterias .10e	79	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—1
Calbiochem	80	14½	12½	14½	+1½
CalMaine Foods	59	6½	5⅛	5⅛	—1⅛
CalWatSvc 1.92a	26	27¼	26¾	26¾	—⅛
Cambridge Mem	64	14½	13½	14	—¾
CameronBwn wt	172	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
Campanelli Ind	119	8⅛	7½	8⅛	+⅛
CampTagg 1.04	147	24	23¼	23¼	—⅛
Canandalg Wine	108	9	8½	8⅝	—⅛
CannonMill n.78a	189	12⅜	11¼	10⅝	—1¼
Capehart Corp	632	7⅛	5	6⅝	+⅞
Capital Mtge wt	49	2⅝	2½	2⅝	—¼
CapitNatCp .80b	47	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
Carbon Fuel .28	134	9	8	8½	—½
CardinalPet .10e	227	17¼	15	15⅝	—1⅛
CaribnLeiswr .30	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
Carter Group	53	14½	11⅛	13½	+1⅛
Cascade Co .28	37	17	9⅝	9⅝	—7⅛
CasNG cv pf1.87	15	21	20¼	20⅞	—⅛
Cayman Corp	577	5¼	4¼	4¾	—⅛
CedarPoint .24e	80	10⅜	10½	10¼	+⅛
CellnaFinA .10	14	11	10	10¼	—⅛
Cencor Inc	712	4	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
CentMtgRlt 1.87e	64	17¾	17½	17¾	
CentMtgRity un	7	18⅛	18⅝	18¾	+⅛
CenTel of 2	24	29	27	27¼	—1¾
CenVtPSvc 1.28	200	13⅛	11⅛	12⅛	—⅛
CentronDat Cmp	2699	21	16⅝	18	—2¼
CenturyTel Ent	285	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
ChambrinMf .40	20	6⅝	6	6	—⅛
ChampParts .13	145	10½	8¼	8¼	—2¼
ChanceAB 1.12	48	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—1¼
Channel Cos	383	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
CharlesRiv Brds	35	30½	29½	29½	—1
Charming Shop	95	9⅝	7	8¼	—1⅛
Charlr Co pf1.75	99	24⅝	23⅝	24½	+½
ChattmMfgA .52	24	15	15	15	
Chef Pierre	54	8	6⅝	7¼	—1
ChemedCorp .44	84	30½	23½	26½	+2½
Chem Leam .59	46	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	—½
ChiBrdstron .80a	958	110½	100	106	—2
Chieftom Devel	9	10½	10⅝	11⅛	—⅛
Christn Sec 5.95e	82	451½	401½	443	—8½
Churchs FrChk	1697	10	8	8⅝	
CimarrInv .10e	12	10	9½	9½	—½
CinnFinl .44	49	17	16½	16¾	—¼
CircleincShr .25e	36	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
CitznGthPr 1.60e	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
CitznSoRl 79wt	65	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
CitznSoRl 77wt	19	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
CitznsUtilA s	143	29⅝	27	27	—3
ClarkJL Mfg .82	96	25	21½	23½	—1½
Classifd Finl	10	5¼	4⅝	5	+¼
CleveTrRit 1.76e	133	17¼	15¼	15¼	—1⅞
ClevTrRln un	43	18⅛	16	16	—2¼
ClevepakCo .45e	144	8⅝	6⅜	8	—⅛
Clinical Sciences	34	7⅝	6¼	7⅝	+1⅛
Clow Corp .68	47	8½	7⅛	8¼	
Coast Catamarn	45	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—½
Coastalind .20b	38	6½	5	6¼	—¼
Cobe Labs	11	25½	23½	23½	—2
Coburn Optical	268	14½	13¼	13½	—½
CocaBttsLA .67	547	12	11	11½	—⅛
CocaBttgMia .20	93	10	8½	8½	—½
CocaBttgMA .20	97	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—1
CocaBttCons .39e	58	9¼	8	8½	—½
CocaBttMidw .36	24	9	8½	8½	—⅛
Codex Corp	101	10¼	9½	9⅝	—½
Coheren Radiatn	410	18	16¼	17	—1
ColemanAm Cos	41	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Colony Kitchens	86	2⅝	2½	2½	+⅛
Combanics Cp .28	54	34½	32½	33⅝	—⅛
Combined Prop	100	6½	5⅝	6	—½
Comdisco Inc	53	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
ComCirgHse .28e	26	21	20¼	20¼	—⅛
ComlShear .70r	23	30	28½	30	—1
ComwltNG 1.62	19	19½	18½	19	—½
ComwltTelPa 1.28	19	23½	22¾	23¼	+⅛
Commonind .24	26	11⅛	10¼	10¼	—⅛
Common Prop	135	2½	2¼	2½	
Compuscan Inc	71	6	4¾	5¼	—⅛
Computax Svcs	67	5	4⅝	5	
Comput Automat	505	12	10	10½	—⅛
Computr Design	125	5⅝	5	5¼	—½
Computer Mach	415	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	—½
Compulrvisn Cp	215	14	11½	13	—¼
Comtech Labs	54	9	8	8	—1
Comten Inc	129	4¼	3½	3⅝	—⅛
Concept Inc	68	4	3⅝	3⅝	—½
ConsolPaper 1.40	28	26	25	25	—1
ConsumBldg Mrt	28	2⅛	1½	2	—¼
ConsumDist .07h	51	17⅛	15½	15½	—1⅛
ConsuWat 1.44b	15	21⅛	21	20⅝	—⅛
Context Ind	35	4¼	4	4	—⅛
ContCare Cent	24	4¼	4⅝	4⅝	—½
Contl Hair Prod	20	9	7⅝	8½	+¼
ContWeind .20e	39	7⅝	7	7½	—⅛
ConwedCorp .98	38	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
Coquina Oil	67	37	28	36⅝	+4½
Cordis Corp	180	45	33	40	
CorencoCp 1.30e	20	29½	28⅝	29⅝	+⅛
Cornelius Co	87	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
CorometMed Sys	98	14⅝	11⅝	14	
CourierCp .34	17	7	6¾	7	—⅛
CousinsProp .16	165	19	17⅛	17¼	—1⅜
CraddTerry .66	46	7	6½	6½	—½
CrawfordCo .85	8	15	13½	13½	—1½
Cross Co	276	24⅛	21⅛	22⅛	—2⅛
CrumpEH .10h	17	10	12	12	—⅛
Crutcher Resrcs	190	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—1⅛
CullumCos .28	113	7¾	7	7	—⅛
CurtisNoll .50	106	13	12	12	—1
Dairy Queen Str	43	7⅝	6¼	7⅝	+1¼
Damson Oil	390	6	4⅝	5	—⅛
Danielint .36	934	38⅝	37	37⅝	—1
Danker Wohlk	107	2⅝	1⅝	2⅝	—⅛
Danners Inc	34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
DantRussell .30b	57	16⅛	13⅛	14½	—1⅛
DartDrug .16	97	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
DataDisc Inc	25	6	5¼	5⅛	—⅛
Data General	2415	35¼	30¼	32¼	—3½
Data LeaseFin	54	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
Data 100 Corp	575	10⅝	9½	10⅝	—2

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Datapoint Corp	282	12⅝	10½	10⅝	—⅛
Datascope Corp	28	11⅝	11	11⅝	—⅛
Davis Wtr Waste	18	10	8	8	—2
DaylnMallirn 2	13	20¼	20	20¼	+¼
DeLuxeCheck .48	870	34	31⅝	32	—2
Debron Corp .80	7	9½	9¼	9½	
DeclsnData Com	1035	7⅝	6	7	—½
DEKALB Ag .30	918	47¼	40½	44¼	+2¼
Delhi Int Oil	39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
DelMontPrp .44e	35	12½	11¼	11¼	—1¼
DenisonMIn 1.40	100	54⅝	48	50⅝	—3⅛
DentoMed Ind	53	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
Diagnostic Data	291	13⅛	11¼	12½	—½
DiamCrysSlt .40	44	12⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—1
DiamondIndCp 1	77	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+¼
DiamSh pfE1.15	14	18¼	18	18	—⅛
Dickson Electrn	73	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	
Digicon Inc	194	6¼	5⅛	6	—¼
DiscountNY 4.90e	33	39	35	35	—4
DiversidEarth s	47	3¼	3	3	
Dixel Ind	86	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	—⅜
Docutel Corp	780	9⅝	8	9⅝	+1⅛
Dollar General	413	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
DomlnMtg 1.97e	140	16½	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
Donaldsonlnc .66	269	25½	23	23⅛	—2⅛
Donbar Develop	66	4½	4	4¼	—⅛
Donovan Cos .80	79	7¼	7¼	7¼	—⅛
Dorchester Gas	1472	6¼	5¼	5⅝	—⅛
Dow Jones 1	836	26½	23	23½	+½
Dowdle Oil	681	9	6½	8½	+1¼
DoyleDaneBe .96	219	9⅛	8½	8½	—⅛
DuckwallStr .16	8	13⅛	10	13½	+½
Ducommun Inc 1	27	12¼	10¼	11½	—⅛
Dunkin Donuts	140	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
DurlronCo .76	33	11⅛	11¼	11¼	—⅛
DurrFillMed .12	19	6⅝	6	6	—⅛
EDS Nuclear	70	13⅛	12½	12½	—½
Early Calif Ind	86	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
Earth Sciences	149	10⅛	9½	10	+½
EasimetCo .40e	300	26⅛	21⅛	22⅛	—3½
EatnCo pfA2.30	8	28½	28½	28	—⅛
EconomicLab .36	852	41	29⅛	37⅛	—4⅛
ElPasoElec .88	203	11½	11	11½	—⅛
Elba Systems	54	2⅝	1⅛	2½	+½
Electro Nucleon	571	15¼	10	15¼	+1¼
ElecProAm .10e	63	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
ElizbefWat 1.80	9	24⅛	23¼	23⅛	—⅛
EllisBnkg .10r	9	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
Elscint Ltd	43	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Emersons Ltd	195	10½	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
EnergyConv Dev	279	6⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—1⅛
EnergyConv un	27	9	6⅛	6⅛	—2⅛
Energy Ventures	66	9	8	8¼	—⅛
Envirodyne	50	6½	5½	5⅛	—⅛
Equity Oil Co .40	186	18⅛	16½	16⅛	—1¼
Erb Lumber Co	72	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
ErieTechPr .38e	70	15¼	14	14⅛	—½
Ethan Allen .55	195	18⅛	14⅛	16¼	+⅛
ExchangeBncp .44	471	12⅛	10⅞	10	—1¼
Exchange OilGs	216	8½	7⅝	8⅛	—⅛
Executive Ind	403	2⅛	1¼	1⅝	—⅛
Extracorpl Med	55	24	21¼	23⅛	+2
Fabri Tek Inc	47	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Fair Lanes	122	5½	5	5	—½
Falcon Prod	48	6¼	4⅝	4⅝	—1⅛
Falconbrdg Min	14	70	65	65	—5
FalconerCo .08a	12	7	6¾	7	+¼
Farinon Elec	163	29⅛	28	28	—1⅛
Farmer Bro .24a	51	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	—⅛
Farr Co	72	5⅝	5	5	—⅛
FedIncPrvP .90	87	10	10	10	
Feld Leasing	98	7¼	6¾	6⅝	—⅛
Fingerhut Corp	370	5⅛	4⅛	4½	—⅝
FstBostCp 1.40e	295	15½	14⅛	14⅝	—⅛
FstCapitCp 1.20b	11	35½	34	34	—1½
FstCommrce 1a	45	22⅛	21	21	—⅛
FstComRlt 1.08e	34	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
FstContRE 1.25e	176	9½	8¼	8⅝	—⅛
FstFidelinv .63e	70	5⅛	4½	4½	—⅛
FstLincoln Fin	73	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
FstMemRlt 1.98e	14	17¼	17	17	—¼
FstMissis .06e	1031	40⅛	34½	35⅛	—4½
FstRRBkGa .34b	10	11⅛	10⅜	10⅛	—1
FstWesln Finl	87	1⅛	1½	1½	—⅛
Fisco Inc .20	1289	1⅞	1½	1⅞	—⅛
FlatleyRltinv un	36	8	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Flexsteelind .25	49	6½	5¼	5⅝	—⅛
Flickinger .56	51	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+½
FloridaCyp Gard	237	2	1⅜	2	
FlaGulfRity .39e	47	16¼	16	16	—¼
FlorldMngM .10e	257	13½	9¼	10⅛	—2⅛
FloridaTel .64	408	17⅛	16¼	17⅛	+1⅛
Flow Labs Inc	19	3¼	2½	2½	—1¼
Floyd Ent .20e	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Flying Diam Cp	316	4¼	3⅛	4⅛	
FoodTownStr .16	17	16	15⅛	15⅛	—½
Foodways Nat	34	9¼	7⅛	8	—1¼
Forest Oil Cp	344	15⅛	13	15⅛	+1⅛
Fotomat Corp	277	5½	5¼	5¼	—¼
FrameHGal .12e	20	9⅛	8¼	8½	—1⅛
FrankllnCp .05e	24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
FrankllnEl .30	132	8	6⅛	7⅛	—⅛
FranzlaBr Winer	166	26	22⅛	24	—2
FraserMfg 2.08e	103	14⅛	13	13	—1⅛
FredrkHerr .52e	30	6½	6	6	—½
FreemanCarl As	81	3⅛	2⅛	2⅝	—⅛
FriendlyIceC .05	541	17⅛	15⅛	17⅛	+⅛
FrozenFdExp .30	47	6½	5¼	5¼	—1⅛
FullerIB .32	276	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—1
Fulton Nat .52	7	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
FunkSeeds .05e	994	7½	6⅛	7⅛	—¼
FurrsCafe .15	52	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	—⅛
GRT Corp	153	1⅛	1	1⅛	
GalbrthMrg 1.99e	66	11½	10	10	—1½
Garfinckel .56	156	13¼	11¾	12⅝	—1⅛
Gates Learjet	452	5⅛	4½	5¼	—⅛
GatewayTran .40	54	7½	6¾	7½	+⅛
Geico Corp	258	7⅝	7	7	—⅛
Gelman Inst	90	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—1
Gen Automation	504	30¼	27¼	27¼	—3¼
GenAutoPts .44	213	16⅛	12	15½	+⅛
Gen Binding	229	33	32	33	—⅛
GenCrudeOil .30	301	37½	33⅛	34½	+⅛
GenFinSvs .07r	12	6½	6	6	—½
Gen Health Svc	282	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Gen Hobbies	119	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Gen Shale Pd .80	24	11	10⅛	11	
Genova Inc	44	3⅝	3	3	—⅛
Geriatricinc s	234	7⅝	7	7	—1½
GilbertAsso .68	733	55⅛	47½	51½	+2½
Gilford Inst .12	126	6⅛	5⅛	5⅝	—⅛
GlobetrotCom A	32	3⅝	¾	¾	—⅛
GoldenStar Fds	6	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
GouldsPumps .84	38	34	31	31	—3
GovtEmplFin .80	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
Gracolnc .05	34	25⅛	22¼	22¼	—3
GrahamMagnt s	104	9⅛	8¼	8⅛	—1
Grand Central s	37	10⅛	9½	9½	—1¼
Grantree Corp	25	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
GraphicContr .28	29	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Graph Scanning	112	4	3½	3½	—⅛
Graphic Science	1589	7⅝	4⅝	7	+2⅛
GreatAmCp .47e	9	14½	14⅛	14½	—⅛
GreenMtPw 1.12	22	11	10½	10½	—⅛
GrevAdvrtg .60	123	8	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
HNC Mtg 2.10e	39	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
HON Ind .16a	151	15½	12⅛	15	+2¼

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HachChem .10e	65	19½	16½	17	—1½
HahnEW .04h	181	12⅝	9	9	—⅛
Hall Frank B .36	493	13¼	12½	12⅞	+⅛
HamiltBro Exp	76	9⅛	9½	9⅛	—⅛
HamiltonBro Pet	120	27⅛	27	27	—⅛
HamiltnvT 2.06e	408	17¼	15	15	—2
Hamllt Inv 73un	42	16⅛	16	16⅛	—⅛
Hamllt Inv 71un	5	18⅛	16	16⅛	—⅛
HandyDan Home	23	3¼	2½	2⅝	—1⅛
HarvySqRl 1.76e	36	17	15½	15½	—1⅛
Harpr&Row .40	28	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅛
Harvestind s	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
HatterasSec .68e	184	18⅛	17	17⅛	—⅛
Havatam Cig .40	140	6⅛	6¼	6⅝	—⅛
Hawall Corp .40	47	4⅜	4¼	4¼	—⅛
HawthrnFin .22e	52	6⅛	6¼	6¼	—⅛
Health Ind	136	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
Health Tccna	389	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	—¼
Hellis Meyers	40	5⅛	4⅝	5¼	+⅛
HenredFurn .60a	14	16⅛	15	15½	—3
HexcelCorp .48	86	14½	10⅝	10⅝	—1
HiTech Ind	73	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
Hickory Furnilr	147	5⅝	4⅝	5¼	+⅛
Higbee Co 1.40	9	16½	16	16	—⅛
HinesLumber 2	9	40½	38	38½	—2
Hirschhorn Don	132	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
HollywdTurf 1	72	14	13½	13½	—⅛
HookDruss .46	47	14	12¼	13	—1
Hoover Co .92	831	21½	19⅛	19⅛	—1⅛
HorlzResrch .01e	62	7¼	6¼	6⅝	—⅛
Hospital Finl	39	6¼	6	6	—⅛
Howell Corp	90	17½	17	17½	+⅛
HudPulpPap .47t	10	27⅛	27½	27⅛	—2⅛
Hughes Supply	207	13½	11	12⅛	+1¼
HuntBldg Corp	79	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	
Hunt Mfg .20	53	10⅛	9	9	—1½
Hyatt Corp	617	7⅛	6⅛	6½	—1⅛
Hyatt Intl	132	6½	5½	5½	—⅛
HydraulicCo 1.28	22	17	16	16⅛	—⅛
Hydroculture In	114	5½	4⅝	5	—⅛
Hydron Pac Ltd	53	3¼	3	3	—⅛
HysterCo .60	213	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—1
IDS RltyTr wt	1291	2⅝	2⅝	2½	—⅛
IMS Int	903	13⅛	11⅛	12½	+⅛
Immuno Scienc	42	5½	4½	4½	—1
Imodcoinc s	17	10	6	6	—⅛
ImperGrp Ltd	89	3	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
IncomMtRl 1.01e	27	9¼	7¼	7¼	—2
IncotermCp A	296	8¼	6¼	6¼	—2
IndepMtTr 2.78e	464	12¾	11⅞	12½	—⅛
IndepMtgTr un	20	13⅛	12½	13	—½
IndepSqSec 1.68a	91	20⅛	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
IndMtgRlt 1.65e	40	16	14⅛	14¾	—1¼
Indiana MtgR un	5	16½	15¼	15¼	—1¼
Indpls Wat 1.40	64	19½	18⅛	18⅛	—1¼
IndustNucinc .06	249	22¼	19½	20	—2¼
Inforex Inc	225	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
Informatics Inc	182	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
Informatn Int	172	9⅝	8¼	9	—¼
Inform Magnet	66	7⅝	7	7⅝	+¼
Instrument Lab	87	15¼	13	14	—1¼
Intel Corp	1858	74	63	65½	—8½
Intercont Energ	172	13	10½	12½	+⅛
Intercrtt Ind .20	33	7½	7½	7½	
Interdata Inc	366	10	9	9⅛	
Intermark Inc	53	3½	3	3	—½
InterminGas 1.20	22	14⅛	14½	14½	—¼
IntAlumin .16	20	4	3⅝	4	
IntBnkWash .25	51	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	—⅛
IntBkWashA .25	74	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Int Video	70	4¼	3⅝	4⅛	—¼
InterprovPipe 1	2	23	22¼	22¼	—⅛
Intersil Inc	411	10⅛	8¼	9⅛	—¼
InventurCop .17e	37	9¼	8⅝	8¼	—½
IowaBeefPck wt	22	6	5	5	—1
IowaSouUt 1.80	48	21½	20¼	20⅞	—⅛
Ivey JB&Co .52	52	8⅛	7	7	—1⅛
Jamesbury .30	105	8⅝	6⅝	7⅝	—1½
JasonEmpire .28	49	9	6⅝	7⅛	—1¼
Javelin Corp	237	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Jensen Indust	166	3½	2⅝	2⅞	—⅝
Jerrico Inc	115	11¼	9¼	9½	—2
JohnsonEF .60	33	10¼	9½	10¼	
Jones RB .32e	60	7	6½	6⅝	—¼
JostynMfg 1.12	51	15½	14	14	—1½
JusticeMt 2.55e	192	23⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—3¼
Justice Mtg un	31	27⅝	23½	23⅝	—3⅛
Justice MtgIn wt	141	3⅝	2⅝	3¼	—⅛
Justinind .20	45	7⅛	7	7	—¼
KMC Mtg 1.29e	47	8⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
KMS Indust	1022	5⅞	5	5⅝	—⅛
KV Pharm .20	28	8¼	7¼	7¼	—1
Kaiser Steel	401	15¼	12½	14⅛	+1
Kalvar Corp	193	3⅝	3⅛	3½	—⅛
KamanCp A .28	75	13½	11½	12½	—½
Kaman Cp pf 1	1	16	14½	14½	—1½
Kampgrnds Am	102	7	6	6	—1¼
KapokTreeInn s	57	5½	4½	5	—½
Kearney Treckr	272	5	4⅛	4⅞	—½
Kearney Nil .40e	62	4¾	4⅝	4½	—⅛
Keith Clark	18	9⅛	9½	9½	—⅛
KellySvcs .48	22	12	10½	10½	—1½
Kennedy Cohen	56	7½	6⅝	7	—⅛
Keuffel Essor .32	51	15¼	13½	14	—1½
Keydata Corp	98	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Keyes Fibre .90	108	11½	9⅝	10⅝	—⅝
KeysCustFd .40e	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	—
KeystoneInt .25	216	19½	17⅛	18	—⅛
KeystoneOTC Fd	158	5	4½	4⅛	—⅛
Knape&Vogt .70	57	10½	9½	10	—1
KnudsenCorp .90	62	12½	11⅛	12	—½
Koger Propert	105	17	15⅛	15¼	—1⅛
KornFerry Int	4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	—½
Koss Corp	48	13	12⅛	12½	—½
KruegerWA .44	29	8⅛	8½	8½	—⅛
Kuhlman Cp .47	167	8⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Kustom Electron	85	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
LMF Corp .10r	181	4½	3¼	4	+
LQ Motor Inns	1505	8⅝	5	5⅝	—½
LVO Cab'e	108	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
LaZ BoyChr .40	54	20	16⅛	16⅛	—3¼
Laclede Sil 2a	35	31	27	31	+2
Lagg Petrol	4323	13	11⅛	12⅝	+⅛
LancastrCol .32b	146	9	7¼	7½	—1½
Lanceinc .46a	151	26½	25	25⅛	—⅛
Lanchart Ind	119	2	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
Land Resources	73	2¼	2	2	—¼
Lane Co .52	47	18¼	16⅛	16⅛	—1½
LawrysFds .16	61	7⅛	6	6	—1½
LawsonProd .05h	194	24	21	23	
Lawter Chem .40	213	32	29½	31½	—½
Lazare Kaplan	38	9⅝	9	9½	
LeaderNat .04a	164	10	10	10	
Leadville Corp	179	5½	4½	4⅛	—⅛
LeewayMot .32	120	11½	10¼	11½	+1
Legg Platt .28	232	12½	10⅛	12⅝	+⅛
LeisureLodg .23e	26	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
Levingstn Ship	34	8	7	7	—1

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Lexitron Corp	48	8	6½	6½	—1
Liberty Homes	68	1½	1¼	1½	—¼
LibertyNat 1.60b	18	36	34½	34½	—1¼
LilChamp Food	85	6	5¼	5⅝	—⅛
LimitedStrs .01h	47	12½	11½	11⅝	—⅛
Lin Broadcastg	249	4⅝	4	4	—⅛
LincMtgInv .82e	114	4⅝	4	4⅝	+¼
LincPlacFd 1.12e	73	18	17¼	17¼	—⅛
LindbergCp .40a	44	9	8½	8½	—⅛
LionCntry Safari	53	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
LoctiteCp .07	814	34⅝	29	30	—5⅛
LoneStarBr .80a	47	10½	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
LongvwFlb 5.60	33	120	118	120	
LaLdOffExp B	200	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
LouisvGE pf1.25	4	16	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
LouisvGE pf	6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
Lowes Co .12	566	49	36½	37	—12
Lynden Transprt	46	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+¼
MB Assoc	84	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
MCI Communcat	652	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
MLS Ind Inc	119	2¼	1⅝	2⅛	—⅛
M&T Mtg 1.17e	38	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	—½
MSI Data Corp	104	8⅛	7½	7½	—1¼
MacDermid .52	22	12¼	11¼	11¼	—⅛
Mack Sfrs .16e	37	5⅝	5	5	—⅛
MacMillBloed 1a	76	34	31⅛	33¼	—1
Macrodata Cp	37	9½	8⅝	8⅝	—1½
Madison GE 1.08	64	12⅝	10⅝	11½	—1¼
MajorRlty .05e	440	3½	2⅝	3⅛	—⅛
MallinckrdCh .24	276	42	37½	40⅝	—⅛
Manitowoc .80a	31	20	18	18½	—1½
Mapl Inc .01e	8	11¼	10⅛	10⅛	—½
Marcus Corp	81	7¼	5⅝	6½	—⅛
Marine Protein	280	5⅛	4⅝	5	—¼
Marlon Corp	290	5	4⅛	5	+⅛
MaritimeFr C	552	16⅛	13¼	13⅛	—1⅛
MarkFour Home	114	2⅛	1½	2	—¼
MarkTwnBnc .60	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—½
MarketFacts .24	15	20	19⅛	20	
MaryKay .05e	605	24	19½	23¼	+1¼
MauiLd & Pinap	40	7⅛	6⅝	7	—⅛
May Petrol	218	7	6	6	—1
McCormick .32a	147	38	37	37	—1
McDowllEnt .10r	21	10	9⅝	9⅝	
McMoran Expl	156	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	
McQuay Pfex .78	69	11½	10½	10½	—⅛
Measurex Corp	575	27⅝	25⅜	25⅝	—6¼
Medcom Inc	353	10⅛	9⅝	10¼	+¼
MedlScience Tec	53	6⅝	5⅝	6	—⅛
Medline Ind	30	8½	8½	8½	
Medtronic	591	56½	52	55	—3⅛
MeiselPhoto .04e	24	10⅝	10	10½	—½
Merchantsinc .72	67	13⅝	13	13⅛	—⅛
Mervyns	304	27½	24	24	—3½
MetProWatTr	14	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Metagraphic Sys	56	8	5¼	5½	—2½
MeyerFred .30b	166	19⅝	17¼	17⅛	—2⅛
Microdata Cp	108	2⅛	2½	2⅝	—⅛
Microform Data	262	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+¼
MicrowaveSem s	60	5⅛	5	5	—½
MidCentral Prop	77	13⅝	10½	13½	—⅛
MidTexCom .28	28	16	14¼	14⅛	—⅛
MidwestDist A	450	5¼	3¼	3⅛	—2
MidwstFidel .36	79	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
MillerRlty 1.27e	14	12	12	12	
MilliporeCp .14	162	52½	48	52	+2⅛
MineSaftyAp .56	16	35	34	35	+1
Miner Ind	35	8⅛	6½	6½	—2¼
Minnpls Gas 1.54	75	19⅛	19	19¼	—⅛
Minnesota Fab	91	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
MinnNatGas 1b	4	15½	14½	14½	—1
Minnetonka Lab	188	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
MissRivTrn 1.16	28	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—1
MissValGas 1.12	5	14½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
Mr Steak	99	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	—⅛
MrsSmithsP .12e	61	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
Mobile America	38	4½	3⅛	3⅝	—½
Mobile Home .50	10	10⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—½
Modern Merch	178	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+¼
MogulCorp .32	184	25½	24	24½	—1
Molex Inc	106	38⅛	33½	33½	—5¼
Monfort Colo	93	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Montcalm Vintrs	40	7	6	6	—1¼
MooreCorp .80	391	59⅛	57	57	—1½
MooreSam .54	284	38	33½	35⅛	—2⅛
Moran Bros	99	7	6½	6½	—½
MorganAdh .02e	10	9	8	8	—1
Morrisoninc .46a	65	15⅛	14¼	16½	+⅛
MtgAssoc .20	86	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
MtgInvWsh 1.66e	100	15½	14½	14½	—1
Mostek Corp	308	33⅛	26½	26½	—7½
MothrhdMst Shp	9	7	5⅛	5⅛	—1½
Motion Ind	61	16	15	15	—1
MotClubAm .14	162	8¼	6⅛	7	—1¼
Multimedia .28	133	13	11½	11⅛	—1¼
MurphMtrF .20e	57	4⅝	4	4	—⅛
MurrayMfg .40e	49	14⅛	10	13⅛	—1
Myersind .10	76	5	4⅝	4⅝	
Mylan Labs	35	6	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
NBT Corp .92	7	21⅝	21¼	21½	—¼
NJB Inv wf	20	10½	11⅛	11⅛	—¼
NRG Inc	162	4	3⅛	3½	—½
NUS Corp A	36	20⅛	19	20½	+½
NatByProd 1a	4	22	20½	22	
NatConven Sir	112	6¼	4½	4½	—1½
Nat CSS	163	27½	24½	24½	—3
NatData Comm	84	4⅝	4¼	4½	
Nat Data Corp	273	11¼	9¼	10¼	
Nat Liberty	208	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
NatMedical Care	107	7⅝	7	7⅝	+¼
NatMtgeFd 1.45e	77	10⅝	9⅝	10	—⅝
Nat Patents	1486	9	7½	7½	—⅝
Nat Ut&Ind .90	41	11¼	11½	11¼	
NatVlvMfg 1.14e	33	15	14⅛	15	+¼
Nautiloid Corp	34	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
NeedhmHarp .54	42	7	6⅝	6⅝	—¼
Neutrogena Cp	14	5⅛	5	5⅛	—½
NewAmFnd .38e	76	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
NJ NatGas 1.32	98	14⅛	13⅛	13⅝	—⅝
NewPennEx .24e	42	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+¼
NewPlanRlt 1.66	6	14½	14¼	14⅛	—¼
NewellCos .50	404	6½	5½	5⅝	—⅛
Nicolet Instrum	38	7	6½	6½	—⅛
NielsenA .28	1023	26	22	25⅞	+2¼
NielsenB .28	314	25⅛	22⅛	26¼	+2⅝
Nobility Homes	38	4⅝	3¼	3½	—1
Noble Affiliates	98	25½	24¼	25	—½
NolandCo .64	27	14⅛	14½	14⅛	+⅛
Nolex Corp	361	6⅝	4⅝	6⅛	+½
NorandaMA 1.40	66	53	49	49	—4
Nord Resrcs	50	7⅝	7	7⅝	
Nordstrminc .32	87	18½	18¼	18⅛	—⅛
NorthCal SavLn	145	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
NorCaroNG .60	56	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	—½
NorEurpOil .10e	54	8⅛	8¼	8¼	—¼
Northeast Pet s	101	5½	4½	4⅛	—1¼
NoSinBncp .32h	10	13⅛	13½	13⅛	—¼
Northrup King	1042	37½	23	27	+3¼
Norwest Engin	8	17½	17	17	—½

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
NwstNatGas .76	182	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
NwslnFinCp .22e	77	16½	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
NwtFininv 1.65e	110	16⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—1
NwstFinInv un	14	17	15⅛	15⅛	—1¼
NwstPubSvc 1.64	47	20⅛	19	19	—1⅛
Noxell Cp .48	299	40½	35½	35½	—5
Nuclear Services	364	16⅛	11½	12⅛	—3¼
Oakwood Home	107	5⅛	3½	4	—1½
OceanDrExp .20	345	72¼	66¼	71½	+5¼
Ocean Explor	200	11	8¼	8⅝	—2¼
Ocean Fisheries	53	8	7⅛	7⅝	—½
Ocean Oil&Gas	78	16¼	14⅛	16	—1¼
Oceanogr Maricl	104	2¼	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
Offsh Logistic	1057	14⅛	12⅛	14¼	+⅝
Ogilvy Mathr .64	72	16⅛	16¼	16½	—⅛
OhioFerroAl .40	15	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
Oil Shale Corp	6666	9⅛	7½	8⅛	+⅝
OldStoneMt 1.25e	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
OlympiaBrw 1.20	59	13	11⅛	13	+1½
OmahaNat 1.20a	2	21	21	21	
Omni Spectra	32	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	—⅛
OnealJones Feld	49	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Optel Corp	48	5⅝	5	5½	—⅛
Optical Coatg Lb	60	17⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—2
Orange Co .05e	117	6	5⅛	5⅛	—1
Orbanco Inc	70	16¼	14	14	—1
Orion Ind	24	9¼	8	9	—⅛
Ormont Drs Ch	219	4⅛	2½	3⅛	—⅛
Oshmans SportG	92	14½	14	14	—½
OtterTailPw 1.48	69	19	17⅛	18	
OverseasNat Air	142	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
Oxford Labs	126	10½	9½	10	—½
Ozite Corp	37	5	4½	4⅝	—⅛
PEC Indust s	109	23½	22¼	23¼	+¼
PVO Intl Inc	12	9	7½	7½	—1½
Pabst Brew .88	783	25½	22	22⅛	—1⅛
Paccarinc .80e	119	35¼	34¼	35	—⅛
Paceseltr Bld Sy	23	6¼	5¼	5½	—2¼
PacGamRo 1.03r	121	23⅛	21	23	+2
PacLumber 1.40	82	35½	34½	35¼	
PacSoMtg .52e	117	9⅛	8⅝	9	—⅛
Pako Corp	54	6⅝	6	6½	—⅛
PalmerBkCp .16	128	22½	17⅛	19	—3⅛
Pan Ocean Oil	1723	18⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—2
ParkOhioInd .50	86	8¼	7½	8⅛	+⅛
Parker Drilling	1780	34⅛	28½	32⅛	—1⅛
Patent Mgmt	9	7	6½	6½	—1
Patents Int Aff	120	6½	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
Patrick Petrol	479	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+⅛
Paul Revere 1.19e	145	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
PayLessDrg .34	79	8⅛	7⅛	8	—⅛
Pay n Pak .21e	203	9¼	8⅛	9	+⅛
Pay n Save .20	323	12⅛	11	12½	+⅛
PaylessCash .20	412	16	13⅛	16	+2
PeachtreeDrs .12	65	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
PeaveyCo .70	114	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
Pelto Oil	319	27½	23	23	—4½
Penn Corp	57	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
PennVa 1.60a	21	54	51⅛	53½	—½
PennGsWat 1.25	84	16	15	15	—1¼
Pennz La Tx B	1090	4½	4	4½	
PennzOffshGs B	6131	8⅞	7½	8⅛	—½
Pentairind s	259	8⅛	7⅝	7⅛	—1
Pepsi CBWsh .40	60	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
PerryDrug Strs	6	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	—½
PetersonH&H .27	422	14½	12⅝	13⅛	—⅛
Petro Lewis	143	8¼	7⅛	8⅛	+¼
Petrolite 1.60a	50	86	81½	85½	+3
PettiboneCp .60	24	13	13	13	
PhoneMate Inc	66	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
PhysioContrl Cp	26	14	14	14	
PiedmontAvia s	329	4⅝	3⅝	4½	
Pinkertons .78a	229	22¼	23½	21	+¼
Pioneer HiBred	919	20	17	17⅛	+¼
Pioner Std El .16	37	8⅛	7	8	—⅛
Pioneer Watn	172	8½	7⅛	8½	+⅛
Pizza Inn	514	4½	4	4⅛	—½
Planned Mktg	361	24⅛	22½	22¼	—1⅛
PollutCon Walt	53	6⅝	6½	6⅛	+¼
PolymerMal .10h	51	6	5½	6	+¼
PorterHK 1a	16	29¼	28½	29¼	+¼
Post Corp .48	40	10½	9½	9½	—1
Potl Ind .50	152	35	31	34½	+1
Powers Reg .70	39	10	9¼	10	
PrattHenry .25	21	7½	7½	7½	—¼
PrestoProd .10e	52	7⅛	6⅝	7	—½
PrestonTruck .24	100	22	19	22	+½
Princeton El	12	6	4½	4½	—1
Progress Cp .08e	97	13	11	11	—2
ProprtTrAm 1.20	24	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
PubSvcNCar .92	56	10	9⅝	9⅝	
Pulaski Furn .40	37	7⅝	7	7⅝	
Puritan Bennett	333	61	57¼	57½	—3½
Putnm Duo Cap	101	4⅛	3⅝	4	—⅛
Quaker Chem .64	7	14½	13½	14	—⅛
QualityInns Int	89	3¼	2⅝	3⅛	—⅛
QueenCasual .32	50	9	8½	8⅝	—⅛
RLI Corp	43	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—¼
RPM Inc .12	58	13	10½	10	—1
Radiation Dev Lt	56	6½	6⅛	6⅝	—⅛
Radiation Tech	52	1⅛	1	1	
Regen Precison	210	6	4⅝	4⅞	—1¼
Rahall Commun	40	4	3⅛	3½	—½
Rainbow Resrcs	522	10½	9⅛	10	
Rainier Cos .07e	77	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Rangaire .24e	6	9	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
Rapidata Inc .05	90	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
Ratner Corp .30	97	6⅝	5	5	—1½
Raychem Corp	192	253	218	243	+22
RayGoinc s	104	2⅛	2½	2⅝	—⅛
RaymondCp .20b	121	17½	14½	15⅛	—1⅛
Real Est Data	45	8¼	7½	7½	—⅛
RltyMtgInv 1.75e	119	14⅛	13⅝	13⅛	—1⅛
Recognition Eq	1105	3⅛	2⅛	2⅝	—⅛
Redactron Corp	266	8¼	5⅝	5⅝	—2½
Redken Labs	157	17¼	15	15⅛	+⅛
RefreshMach s	16	5⅛	4¼	4¼	—1⅛
RegencyElec .40	382	14⅛	12¼	13⅛	+⅛
Rehab Corp	4	9⅝	8⅝	9	+⅛
Roinell Ind	25	4	3⅛	3⅝	—⅛
RelianceUniv .56	34	10⅛	9½	9⅝	—⅛
Research Fuels	106	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
ReserveOil Min	87	18⅛	16⅛	17	—2
RevellInc .10r	49	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	
Rex Plastics	42	4¼	3⅛	3⅝	—1
Reyn&Reyr .32	665	35⅛	27½	31½	—4¼
Rheingold Corp	58	13½	12½	12⅝	+⅛
Richsinc 1.16	70	33⅛	25⅛	26	—7¼
Riekes&Son .20	44	10½	9½	9½	—2
Ringaround Pds	273	11⅛	10⅛	11	—⅛
RivalMfg 1.30e	772	24⅛	23½	22½	—2
Rixson Firemrk	29	6	5	5	—1
RoadwayExp .20	1444	35⅛	28½	32½	+2½
RobrtsnDisSy .24	107	10	9½	9½	—½
Rocket Resrch	98	3⅛	2½	3	+½
Rodac Corp	151	7⅝	6⅛	7	—⅛
Rogers Bros	34	17¼	15⅛	17	
RolInsBurd .38a	48	15½	14¼	14¼	—1¼
Rosemount Inc	23	12⅛	11¼	11½	—1¼
Rouse Co	873	9½	8	8	—1⅛
RoweFurn .32e	33	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
RoyalScotsm Inn	34	3⅛	2⅛	2⅝	—⅛
Rucker Pharm	51	14½	13½	13½	—1
RussellStovr .42a	92	17⅛	15⅛	16	—1½
RyanMtg 1.84e	38	16	15	15	—1
Rykoff SE .20	20	8⅛	7	7	—1⅛
Ryland Group	177	5⅝	4	4	—1⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Saga Adminst	597	1	7	7⅛	—¾
SantAnitaCon 1	60	12½	11½	11⅛	—⅛
SavannahFd 2.24	3	33	33	33	
Saxton Prod	37	6	5¼	6	
Scan Data	111	2	1½	1⅝	—⅛
Schleidahl	142	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
Scholinc .44	58	28	27	27⅛	—⅛
Schulman .10r	39	7	6	6½	+½
Scope Inc	66	8	7	8	
Scottish Inns Am	382	4⅛	2⅞	3	—1⅛
ScottsLiq Gold	318	4⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—1⅛
ScrippsHBct 1.40	22	16¼	15¼	15⅛	—1
Sea Pines	107	8½	6⅛	8	—⅛
Sea World	617	11⅛	9¼	10⅛	+½
Sealed Air	704	9⅛	7¼	7⅛	—1½
SeeburgIndA .40	355	19⅛	17⅛	18⅛	—⅛
Selscom Delta	83	3⅛	3	3½	+⅛
SelfSvcRest .18e	105	23⅛	20¼	21⅛	—⅛
Sensormatic	145	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Sentry Mfg	38	11⅛	11	11½	
Serv Merchand	60	9¼	7⅛	8	—1⅛
Servicemstr .36a	88	25⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—1⅛
SevenUpCo .44	683	32⅛	26	26⅛	—6½
ShakleeCp .12	458	26	21½	25	+1½
ShellCanLtd .30	9	19½	19½	19¼	—⅛
SherritGord .40	58	16	14½	14½	—1½
ShipperDisp .32	6	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
ShoneyBigB .16	174	14½	11½	11½	—2⅛
Shop&Go Inc	5	9	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
Shorewood Corp	93	6⅛	6	6	—½
Sigma Intl .16	101	16½	15⅛	16	—½
Sigmor Corp	244	6	4⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Siliconix Inc	133	7	6½	6⅛	—⅛
Silo Inc	73	9½	7	7½	—2
Simpsonind 1	55	9	8	8⅛	
Skyline Oil	354	13	9⅛	12⅛	
Smithfield Foods	201	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Snap on Tool .46	1881	54½	41	42½	—12¼
SolidState Scient	344	16¼	13	13⅛	—2⅛
Sonics Intl	27	21½	21	21	—½
SonocoProd .48a	46	24¼	22½	22½	—1⅛
SourceCap 1.20e	459	9⅛	9	9⅛	—½
SourceCap pf2.40	141	22½	21⅛	22	—½
Southn Airwy	194	3	2⅛	3	+½
SoutCalWat 1.04	109	12⅛	11½	11½	—⅛
SouConnGas 2.60	37	34	30¼	34	+2½
Southnind 1	10	13¼	13	13	—¼
SouthnNat .51h	26	24	23⅛	23⅛	—¼
SouNatRes pf.90	4	13⅛	12½	12½	—1⅛
SouthnUnion Pd	342	29½	24⅛	28½	+½
Southld Eqty	108	2⅝	2¼	2¼	—⅛
SouthldPap .36a	41	17⅛	16	16	—1⅛
Sthwst Airlines	127	3¼	3	3	—¼
Sowst Factories	219	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
SowstGasCp 1	269	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
Southwst Leasng	161	4	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Spacelabs Inc	30	8	6½	7½	—⅛
Spartan Foods	179	12⅛	7⅛	11½	+⅛
Spectra Physics	614	25⅛	22¼	22¼	—3
Spectral Dynam	52	8	5	7	—1
Speidl Newsp .36	127	9½	8⅛	9½	+¼
StaRiteInd .60	59	9⅛	9	9	—½
Stanadyne .84	102	13⅛	12	12	—1⅛
Std Microsystm	59	7	5½	5½	—1⅛
Standun Inc	98	9⅛	9	9⅛	—½
StanleyHom 1a	38	19	18	19	+1
Steak and Ale R	432	17½	13	14⅛	—1
Steak andBrew	86	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Steak n Shak .24	111	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Sterling Strs .50	54	7¼	6¼	6⅛	—½
Stewrt Sandwich	57	9½	9	9	—¼
Storage Technol	716	15⅛	13⅛	14	—1
Story Chemical	139	4¼	2¼	2⅛	—1½
Stratford Texas	124	6½	5⅛	6½	+⅛
StrawbClth 1.20b	16	27½	23½	23½	—4½
SueAnninc .15e	24	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Sullair Corp	142	15¼	13¼	14	—1¼
SummitPro 1.10a	44	12	12	12	
Sunlite Oil Ltd	56	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
Superior El .24	719	8⅝		8⅝	—⅝
Supreme Eq	95	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—1½
Survival Tech	20	12	10	10⅛	—1¼
Swedlow Inc	84	6⅝	5⅝	6	—⅛
Sycor Inc	157	12	8½	11⅛	+½
SyneonCp .30r	35	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—1
TIME DC .60	15	8	7½	7½	—½
TIME DC pf.72	3	9½	9½	9½	
Taco Bell	136	9	7½	8⅛	
Tally Corp	188	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
TampaxInc 1.36a	1036	78	72¼	72¼	—4¼
Taylor Rent .12	46	19⅛	17	17⅛	—1⅛
TaylorWine .56	574	44⅛	41	41⅛	—2⅛
Technicare Cp	145	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
TecumsehPrd 1a	64	46	40½	40½	—5½
Telco Mktg Svcs	15	8¼	8	8⅛	+⅛
Tele Comunicat	143	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
TelecomCp .10e	121	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Telecredit Inc	149	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Telemed Corp	14	23	22⅛	22⅛	—¼
TennantCo .28	96	41⅛	36	37	—5
Tenneco Offshre	1474	8⅛	7¼	8⅛	+1
TennecoOffsh un	43	146	135	146	+2
TerryCpCom .96	15	17⅛	16	16⅛	—½
TxFstMtg 2.09e	62	16	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
TexFstMtgR un	18	17¼	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
Thermal Power	289	17½	14½	17½	+3
Thermo Electrn	70	29½	25½	27½	+2
Tiburo Vintner	155	13⅛	10⅛	11	—2⅝
Tiffany&Co .50r	88	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	—¼
Tipperary Corp	274	5⅛	4⅛	4⅞	—¼
Tocom Inc	31	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—½
Tolley Intl Cp	385	8½	6⅝	8⅛	+1⅛
Tony Lama Co	108	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Toro Co .40	86	21⅛	15½	15⅛	—5¼
Toscany Imports	45	4⅝	4¼	4½	+¼
TowleMfg .69	24	9	8¼	8¼	—¼
TransCanPL 1	2	34	33	33½	—¼
TranscoCos 1.12e	1018	11⅛	10⅛	11	—⅛
Tran Oh Fin .20e	30	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
Transocean Oil	855	13⅛	11¼	13	+¼
Transport Pool	496	6	4⅛	5⅛	+⅛
TremcoMfg .54	36	9⅛	8⅛	9	—⅛
Tri Chem .16	98	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
TriSouMtgInv wt	90	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Triangle Corp	77	5	4⅛	4⅛	—¼
Trico Prod	19	36	30	32	—4½
Triton O&G	143	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
TrustMtge Cp	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
TwenFstCen .23a	27	11½	10¼	10⅛	—⅛
TwinDisClut 1.16	7	22½	20½	20½	—2
Tymshare Inc	312	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	—½
Tyson Foods	193	13⅛	11⅛	13	—1
UA Col Cblvsn	119	5	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
UB Finl .52	45	13⅛	12½	12⅛	—⅛
UMF Systems	99	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—1¼
UniCapital .16	261	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Unitl Inc	50	6½	4⅛	6⅛	+1⅛
UnionPlanter .92	493	18½	18	18½	+½
UnionSplCp 1	93	18	16	16	—2
UnitArtThea .20	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
UnitKenoM .20e	68	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
US Sugar 1.60	11	41	29¼	41	—¼
US Surgical Cp	46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛

Stock	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
US TruckLin .54	133	9¼	8⅛	8⅞	—⅛
UnitogCo .40	37	11¼	9⅛	10¼	—1
Univ Foods 1	70	13¼	12	12¼	—1
Univ Instru .20	251	30¼	25½	28½	
UnivRundle .58	46	8½	8	8	—⅛
UpprPenPw 1.72	42	23⅛	19½	19½	—1⅛
UtilsIndCp s	127	27½	19	25	+5½
VagabndMtr Hot	75	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+⅛
Vail Assoc	161	9	7¼	8⅛	—⅛
Valmont Ind	17	7¼	6⅛	7	—⅛
VanDyk Resrch	533	18⅛	10¼	16	+3¼
VanSchaack .28	72	5½	5¼	5¼	—⅛
VanceSander .40	114	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
Vaughnlack .20e	95	25⅛	23	23⅛	—1⅛
Velcro Ind .40	211	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
VeloBind Inc	110	10	7½	10	+½
VentronCp .44	67	16⅛	14¼	15½	—1¼
Victoria Stations	144	10¼	8⅛	9⅛	—⅛
Video Sys	88	3⅛	3	3¼	
Vipont Chem	23	7	6½	6½	—½
Va Intl	55	23	22½	23½	+1½
Va RealEst 1.41e	41	10½	9¼	9¼	—1½
Vishay Intertech	32	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
Visual Sciences	103	7⅛	6¼	7½	—½
VolumeShoe .30	246	9⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—1⅛
WD 40 Co .25e	53	15½	14½	15½	
WaltJminv 1.58e	39	13⅛	11	11	—2⅝
WalterJimInv un	28	14⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—3
Wangco Inc	90	9	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
Warner El .50	53	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—¼
WashNGas 1.04	110	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Wash Scientif	115	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Wavetek	19	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
Waxmanind .04	32	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—1
Webb Co .60	14	14⅛	14¼	14½	—⅛
WeedenCo .20p	91	6¼	5½	5⅛	—¼
Weight Wtchr .16	954	7⅛	5⅛	6¼	—⅛
WellingtMg 1.10a	79	11½	10⅛	11½	+⅛
West Co .10	9	12⅛	12	12¼	—⅛
Westcoast Pet Lt	126	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
Wstn Co No Am	392	25⅛	23½	24	—1⅛
Wesln Digital	387	12⅛	10¼	11	—1⅛
WestnGeor .10e	143	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
WstnKyGas 1.32	1	16	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
WstnMtgInv .87e	36	7¼	6⅛	7¼	+⅛
Wn Publshg .60	130	14	13	13⅛	—1
WestmrdCoal .80	298	23⅛	21⅛	23	+¼
Wetterauinc .44e	31	16¼	16	16	—¼
White Shield	527	2½	2	2	—⅛
Whitney Fid Sfd	3	5½	5½	5½	
WienAirAlaska	158	7	6½	6½	—⅛
Willamette .64b	780	20⅛	17¼	20⅛	+1¼
Wilson HJ	97	13	10⅛	11¼	+1
Wiltak Inc	13	8¼	7½	7¼	—½
Winns Stores .55	35	13	12½	12¼	—¼
WinterJack .40	79	16½	14½	16	—1½
WinterPkTel .28	447	11⅛	9⅛	10⅛	—1
WiscPowLt 1.44	179	17½	16⅛	16½	—1
WiscRlEst .90	58	8⅛	8½	8½	—¼
WixCorp .28	35	10¼	10¼	10¼	
WolohanLbr .05e	16	8½	8	8½	
WolvPentrix .50e	15	5½	5⅛	5½	
Woodhed Dan .24	24	16½	14	14	—2½
WoodwLolh 1.18	74	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
World Jai Alai	122	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
Worthingnind .24	54	13⅛	12	12¼	—1½
Wright WE .18	123	4¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Xomox Corp .06	27	9¼	8½	8½	—1¼
YellFrtSys .60	1305	37½	29½	35½	+1¾
YounkerBro .55e	39	21	20½	20½	—½
ZionsUtahBn .80	42	23½	22½	23	—½
AngloAmG 1.33e	1774	6½	5½	6¼	+¼
AngloAIn 1.33e	751	35½	29¼	34⅛	+5⅛
BlyvrzhtGM .39e	1052	9⅛	7½	8⅞	+1⅛
Brllund Min Ltd	301	2	1¼	1⅞	+⅛
BrokenHillP .28e	21	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
Buffelsfin G .89e	760	22½	19⅛	22	+1⅛
Canon Inc .48e	50	23	21¼	22	+⅞
DeBeersMin .22e	457	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Fisons Ltd	399	9⅛	8½	8½	—⅛
Free St GM 2.52e	877	20½	16⅛	20	+3⅛
FujiPhotF .20r	686	10½	9⅛	10	+⅛
GoldFieldSA .54e	133	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+3⅛
Hitachi Ltd 1.44e	123	46¼	42	45½	—½
Honda Mot .43e	128	40	36	38	+1¼
IndusElMex .40e	15	6	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Kansal ElP 1.60r	26	26⅛	26½	26½	+¼
KirinBrew .22e	119	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
Kloof Gold .52e	1749	14⅛	13⅛	14½	+1⅛
Mitsui Co .42e	19	33¼	29⅛	33¼	+4⅛
NissanMotor .40r	8	12	11⅛	11⅛	+1
OverseasInns SA	77	4½	4	4	—½
PalaboraMn .98e	56	13⅛	13½	13⅛	—⅛
Philips Gloelpn	765	12⅞	12	12½	—⅛
PotgietsPlat .65e	34	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	
Pres B GM 1.85e	592	21⅛	18⅛	21⅛	+2⅛
PresSteynG .60e	1257	19⅛	15⅛	18⅛	+2⅛
RankOrgan .04h	9672	9⅛	8⅛	9½	
StHelenaG 1.59e	462	23½	20⅛	22⅛	+2
Telef deMex .78e	158	8	8	8	
TelefonDeMex B	102	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
TokioMarF .88b	133	83	75	80½	—½
TokyoShibEl .70e	17	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+⅛
ToyotaMot .22r	66	17⅛	16½	16⅛	+½
UnionCpLtd .24e	276	5¼	4⅛	4⅛	
VaalReefEx .93e	1531	29⅛	24⅛	29	+4⅛
Welkom GM .40e	854	6	4⅛	5⅛	+1
WestDriefG 2.45e	398	41½	36⅛	41⅛	+4⅛
WnDeepLv 1.05e	944	19⅛	16½	18½	+1⅛
Wn Holding 3.94e	316	36⅛	30⅛	35⅛	+2⅛
ZambianAm .57e	87	3⅛	3½	3⅛	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AbbtL 6¼s93	50	88	88	88	+¼
AbexCp 8¾s77	4	104	104	104	+2
AcmeMt 9⅞s90	91	108½	108	108	—½
AirRed cv3¾s87	58	64	63	63	
AlaPow 9s2000	31	106	105¼		—¼
A aPw 8⅞s2003	138	104⅞	104¼	104⅝	—⅜
A aPw 7¾2002	3	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+½
Alaskln cv6s96	383	112½	100	112	+3
Alexnd cv5½96	127	46	45	45	—3
AlanMtg 8¾79	41	100½	99½	99½	
AleghL cv4s81	41	73⅛	72	72⅞	—⅜
AllenGr cv6.87	19	68½	68¼	68⅜	—1⅛
AldCh 6.60s93	10	88⅝	88½	88½	
AlldCh 5.20s91	8	76¾	76¼	76¾	—1¾
AlliedCh 3½s78	9	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	
AlliedPd 7s84	8	77½	77½	77½	—2½
AlldSt cv4½s81	11	83	82¼	83	+½
AlldSt cv4½s92	60	61	58½	60	+2
AlldSu cv5⅜87	104	64	62	63½	+½
Alcoa 9s95	20	107	107	107	
Alcoa 6s92	2	84⅜	81¼	84⅜	
Alcoa cv5¼91	392	96½	89½	94	+2½
Alcoa 4¼s82	56	81¼	81¼	81¼	+¼
AluCan 9½s95	10	110	110	110	—1¼
AluCan 4½s80	5	82	82	82	—2⅞
Amerce cv5s92	31	70	66	66½	—3⅞
AmrHes 6¾s96	18	88¼	87¼	88¼	+1¾
AmAirF cv6s90	30	94¼	91½	91½	—3½
AmAirlin 11s88	59	107⅝	106	106	—2
AmAirl 10⅞s88	32	107	105⅝	105⅝	—1¼
AmAirlin 10s89	128	103⅝	101⅛	102¼	—2½
AAirl cv4¼s92	175	55½	53	53	—1
ABrand 8⅞s75	91	102¼	101⅛	102¼	+1½
ABrand 5⅞s92	9	84	84	84	+1
ABrand 4⅝s90	5	71¼	71¼	71¼	—⅛
AmCan 4¼s90	45	75	74½	74¾	+¼
ACenM cv6¼91	11	68	67	68	—1
Am Dist 4⅝s86	34	67½	66	66	
AExpCr 6½77	6	94½	94	94½	—1½
AForPw 5s2030	123	52	51	51½	—¼
AmFP 4.80s87	49	55½	54⅝	54⅝	—⅞
AHoist cv5½93	19	77	76¾	77	—½
AHoist cv4½92	48	84	82¼	83	—3
AmInv 9½s76	81	101	99½	100½	—¼
AMFd cv4¼81	49	78	77	78	+1
A Medcp 9½98	130	78⅞	78	78	—¾
AMedcp cv5s97	128	49	48½	49	—⅛
AMtlCix 8½s96	11	100½	100	100½	—⅛
AMtlClx 8s86	46	92⅝	91⅛	92½	
AMtlClx 7½s78	84	99	97¾	98¼	+1¼
AmMot cv6s88	743	90½	84½	88	+2
ASmelt 4⅝s88	7	74	72½	74	+1¾
AmSug 5.30s93	37	72	70⅝	70⅝	—½
ASug 5.30s93r	27	72	70⅝	70¾	
AmT&T 8¾xw	1628	108½	107¾	107¾	—½
ATT 8.70s2002	522	107½	106⅞	107	—⅛
AT&T 7.75s77	224	103	101¾	103	+½
AT&T 7⅛s03	254	94⅝	93⅝	94½	+⅛
AT&T 7s2001	452	93¾	92½	93⅝	—¼
AT&T 6½s79	198	96⅝	95¼	96	—¾
AT&T 4⅜s85	125	76	74½	75¼	—⅛
AT&T 3⅞s90	89	66¾	65¼	66	
AT&T 3⅜s73	5	99 25-32	99 25-32	99 25-32	
AT&T 3¼s84	66	69⅛	68⅞	69⅛	+1
AT&T 2¾s75	216	93	91¾	93	+1⅛
AT&T 2¾s80	104	76	75¼	75⅞	—½
AT&T 2¾s82	14	71	70½	71	
AT&T 2⅝s86	41	61⅞	60¾	61	+¼
Amfac cv5¼94	32	65⅞	65	65⅞	—⅜
Ampex cv5½94	214	45	43	43	—1½
vjAnnArb 4s95f	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—2⅞
ApcoOil cv5s88	147	62	60⅛	61⅛	—2¼
APL cv5¼s88	39	63	60	60	—3
AppalPow 9s75	30	102¼	101	101	
AppalP 8⅝s76	8	103⅞	102½	103⅞	+1⅜
ARASv cv4⅞96	80	94½	94	94½	+¼
Arister 9¼s89	68	101	100⅛	100⅛	—½
ArizPSv 8.50s	12	102	100¼	100½	+½
ArlanRl cv5s86	18	54⅛	54	54	
Armco 8.70s95	5	102	102	102	—1½
Armco 8.25s75	17	100½	100¼	100½	
Armco 5.90s92	1	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+½
Armour 5s84	44	69	68⅝	68⅝	
Armour 5s84r	2	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	
ArmstgCk 8s96	3	101	101	101	
ArmR cv4½s87	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	—1⅝
Ash'dOil 8.80s	10	106	105	105	+1
AshlO cv4¼s93	130	73½	70½	70½	—1⅝
AssoCo 9¼s90	83	105	102⅝	102⅝	—1⅝
AssoCo 8½s77	23	101	100	100½	—½
Assolnv 7⅝88	15	91¼	91¼	91¼	+⅜
Assolnv 5¼77	32	91¾	91¾	91¾	
Assolnv 5½79	13	85½	84	84½	+½
Assolnv 4½7	65	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	—½
Assolnv 4½83	11	72½	72¼	72¼	—⅛
Assolnv 4⅝84	22	72½	72⅛	72½	+¼
AtchT&SF 4s95	7	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	+⅛
AtchTSF 4s95r	10	57	56⅞	57⅛	
Atchison 4s95st	1	57	57	57	+½
AticoM 6¾s82	44	71⅜	70½	71	—2⅜
AtlCstL 4½s88	6	104	104	104	+35⅞
AtlCstL 4s80	4	80¼	80⅛	80⅛	
AtlRich 7.70s	10	99	99	99	—1
AtlRich 7s76	142	99⅜	98⅞	99	+⅜
Atl Rich 5⅜s97	24	77	76½	76½	—5
ATO cv4⅜s87	25	51⅜	51	51½	—½
Aurora cv4½80	40	80	80	80	
Avco Fin 11s90	60	112⅝	110	111	—2
AvcoFin 9¼s89	50	103½	103	103	—½
AvcoFin 7⅞s92	5	96	96	96	—2
Avco Cp 7½s93	36	76½	72½	72½	—4
Avco cv5½s93	157	58½	54½	55	—3⅞
AvcoFin 9½s90	50	103½	102	102	—1⅞
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	42	100¾	100	100¾	—1¼
Balt GE 8¼74	18	100⅛	100	100⅛	—¾
BaltGE 4s93	9	62	62	62	+2¾
B&O 11s77	1	111	111	111	
B&O cv6½s97	693	95½	87	93¼	+6⅜
B&O cv4½s10f	73	45	44	45	+1
B&O cv4½s10A	17	44	43½	43⅛	—½
B&O 4½s95	30	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	—⅛
B&O 4s80	4	75	73⅝	75	
Bk Cal cv6½96	4	90	90	90	+¼
Bk NY cv6¼94	152	95	91⅞	92	—3
Barnet cv8⅛98	35	100⅛	99	99	
Bax Lb cv4¾90	129	132	123	130	—13⅝
Bax Lb cv4⅜91	186	133	125	126	—20
BavLab cv4s87	4	285	283¼	283¼	—28¾
Beech cv4⅝s93s	165	52	50	51½	
Becton cv4½88	74	96⅝	95	96½	
Jeaunt cv4½90	107	56½	52	52	—
Becton cv5s89	10	84	84	84	—2
Belco cv4¾s88	109	58⅞	56	57	—¾
Belden cv8s90	60	100½	98	98	—2
BellTPa 8⅝s	20	105¾	105	105	—¾
BellTPa 7¼s	7	92	91½	91½	+½
BellTPa 7s80	7	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	+⅛
BellTPa 6⅜s79	10	96½	96	96½	
Bemis 6⅞s92	5	82¾	82⅝	82⅝	
Bendix 6⅝s92	13	88	87½	88	+½
Benef 9⅝s75-78	16	105½	105	105	—1
BenefCp 8½s76	15	102⅞	102	102	—⅞
BenefCp 7½s98	25	97	96½	96½	—2
BenefCp 7½s02	17	96½	96½	96½	+1
BenefCp 7.45s	1	92	92	92	—5⅝
BenefCp 6¾s77	27	96½	95⅛	95⅛	—3½
BenefCp 6¾s79	5	96	95½	95½	—1½
BenefFin 5s77	25	90⅛	89	89	+4¾
BenfFin 4⅞81	55	82⅛	81⅝	82⅛	+2
Berkey cv5⅜86	51	73⅛	71½	73⅛	+1¼
Beth Stl 9s2000	41	106⅝	105¼	105¼	—⅞
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	4	92½	92¼	92½	
BethSt 5.40s92	10	80	79⅛	79⅛	—1⅞
BethStl 4½s90	45	71	70	70⅛	—1⅛
BlackD cv4s92	3	335	335	335	—23½
BobieB cv5¼81	22	65½	65	65	
BolsCas 10s75	486	102¼	101⅝	102	
BorgWAc 9⅛75	12	102¼	101½	101½	—⅛
vjB&Me 6s70f	64	56¼	53¾	53¾	—3
vjBosM 4½s70f	34	20⅛	20	20	

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Braniff 11¼s87	55	105⅞	104	105	—1
Bran 5¾s86xw	18	68⅝	68¼	68¼	+¼
BdwyHa 8¼s96	5	99	98	98	—2
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	20	105½	105	105	—½
Bruns cv4½s81	52	77¼	76½	76½	—4½
Budd cv5⅞s94	195	70¼	67	68	—1
Budgetlnd 6s88	43	57	56	56½	—5½
BuffNia 2¾s75	20	91	91	91	
Bulova cv6s90	42	73	71⅜	71⅞	—3⅛
Burlin cv591	10	82	82	82	—6
BurlNo cv5¼92	340	92	87	90	+½
Burroughs 9s75	87	103	102	103	
CabCabF 8½81	42	101	100¼	101	+¾
CanPac 4sperp	13	50¼	50	50¼	+¼
CPac fn4perp	15	47⅞	46⅛	46⅛	
CaroPwLt 7¾s	12	97¼	97	97	—¼
CarTT 7¾s2001	1	99	99	99	
Carrier 8⅛s96	17	100¾	100⅛	100¾	+1¼
Carier cv5⅛89	34	85	83	83	—1½
CastCk cv5⅜94	17	76½	73½	74¼	—1¼
CaterT 5⅜s86	18	81⅞	81¼	81⅞	+¾
CavghC cv9s91	39	76	71½	71½	—8½
Ceco cv4.75s88	10	66	65⅞	66	—½
Celanes cv4s90	45	61	60	60	—1
Celanes 3½s76	14	87¾	87⅜	87⅜	—¼
Cencoin cv5s96	175	73½	69¾	72	+1
Cenco cv4⅜9	773	59½	56¼	59	+2⅜
CenPac 3½s74	6	97	97	97	+½
vjCRNJ 3¼87f	127	23	21½	22¼	—¾
CenlTel 9¼s95	18	107	105⅞	105⅞	—1¼
CenTeleph 8s96	23	100	100	100	
CenTelUt 8.10	20	100¼	100¼	100¼	+¼
Cessna cv3⅞92	39	64	57	57	—8½
Chadb cv4⅛89	40	32¾	31½	32¾	+¼
Chart NY 7s79	45	99	98⅛	98⅞	—⅛
Chas B cv4⅞73	120	101½	100½	100½	—1⅜
Chas C cv6½96	165	106	105	105½	—½
ChseMtg 7⅞78	19	99⅜	99	99⅛	+⅛
Chse Mtg 7½83	95	97½	96	97½	+½
ChasM cv6½96	30	84½	82	84	—10
ChasM cv6⅜90	1	170	170	170	—35½
Chelse cv5¼93	41	54⅛	52	52	—2
Chemetrn 9s94	9	101	101	101	—1
ChmNY 6⅜80	15	98	96⅞	96⅞	+3¾
Ch NY cv5½96	50	79¼	77½	77½	—2½
ChmNY cv5s93	98	76	75	75	—2
ChesOh 4½s92	8	63⅞	62⅛	62⅛	
ChesOh 3½96D	1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	
ChesOh 3½96E	1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+1
ChePotMd 7¼s	5	91	91	91	+1
ChePotVa 6½s	9	95½	95	95	—½
ChPotWVa 7¼	20	92½	92½	92½	+1⅛
CMStPP 5s55f	332	14	12	12¼	—2
CMSP 4½s19f	5	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	—⅜
CMSP 4s94	12	41¾	40½	41¾	+¼
ChIRIP 5¼s83	21	47¼	43	45	—2¼
ChIRIP 4½s95f	6	21	21	21	—¼
ChIRIP 2⅞s80	5	47	47	47	—2
ChiTH ref94	1	37	37	37	+1½
ChiTH Inc94	10	34½	34½	34½	
ChocFl cv4¼s81	41	70½	70	70	—¾
ChrisCft cv6s89	42	51	46	46	—5¼
Chryslr 8⅞s95	29	104	103	103	—½
Chryslr 8¾s75	108	101⅛	100	100¼	—¼
Chrysler 8s98	18	98⅝	98	98⅝	
ChrysFin 9s76	237	102	101	101⅛	—⅝
ChryslrF 8.35s	105	100	99	99	—1
ChryF 7.70s92	17	95	94⅝	94⅝	
ChryFin 7⅞s74	155	99¼	98⅛	99	—⅛
ChryFin 7⅞s86	185	89	88	89	+⅝
ChryFin 7s79	2	95½	95½	95½	—1⅞
CIC Ind 11s75	334	100½	99½	100	—¼
CinG&E 4½s87	5	69¼	69¼	69¼	+½
CinG&E 2¾s75	5	91	91	91	
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	41	98½	97½	97⅞	+⅝
CitiesSvc 7s78	17	98	98	98	
CitSv 6⅜s99xw	4	88	88	88	
Cities Svc 3s77	4	87	86¼	86⅞	+⅛
CityInv 8¼s91	137	83½	80⅛	80½	—3½
City Invst 8s91	29	83	80	80	—3⅛
City In cv7½90	172	90¼	87½	90¼	+½
ClarkEqC 8.80s	31	103¼	102⅞	102⅞	—¼
CCC&SL 4½77f	16	15	14⅛	15	—1⅞
CCC&SL 4s93f	9	24⅝	24¼	24¼	—1¼
CCCCWM 4s91f	10	19	19	19	
ClevElIll 9s75	16	104	102	102	—2
ClevElIll 8⅝s	20	107	107	107	
ClevElIl 8⅝s91	22	104½	103½	104¼	+¾
ClevElIl 7⅛s90	26	94½	94	94½	
Cluett cv4¼s84	19	70	70	70	—1
CMI In cv4⅝92	119	46⅞	45½	46½	—⅞
CNA Finl 8½95	3	104	102½	102½	—1
CoastStG 7⅝91	18	87½	87½	87½	
Coll R cv4⅞s87	280	63	61⅞	61⅞	—¾
ColuGas 9¼s95	4	106	105⅝	106	—2
ColumGas 9s94	26	105	104	105	+1
ColuGas 8½s95	33	104⅛	103	104	
ColGas 7⅝Mar	26	95	95	95	—¼
ColGas 7⅝Jun	5	94½	94½	94½	+½
ColuGas 4⅞s83	13	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	
ColuGas 4⅜s81	3	80	80	80	—⅛
ColuGas 4⅜s83	1	75½	75½	75½	—
ColuGas 3⅞s77	4	86⅝	86⅛	86⅝	
ColuGas 3s75A	12	91⅜	91¼	91⅛	—⅞
ColPict cv5¾74	186	39½	37⅛	38	—1½
ColPict cv4⅞87	62	37⅜	35	35	—3
ColuSOE 9s75	13	102	101	101	—1
ColwMt 8.20s80	5	96½	96½	96½	—1½
ComlCr 8¼s91	11	103½	103½	103½	—2½
ComlCr 7⅛s78	40	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	+⅝
ComlCr 7½s92	19	96	96	96	—2
ComlCr 7s79	16	95¼	95¼	95¼	+¼
ComlCr 6⅞s77	73	97¼	95	96	—¾
ComSo cv4½91	18	59⅛	58⅛	59	+1
ComEd 8¾s75	52	102⅜	101¼	102⅜	+1
ComwEd 8s75	59	101¼	100⅞	101¼	
ComwEd 7⅝76	21	100½	100¼	100½	—⅜
ComwEd 7⅛78	2	95	95	95	
ComwEd 3s77	8	86⅛	86	86⅛	+⅜
ComwEd 3s78	16	81½	81½	81½	—1
ComEd 2⅞s01	5	49	49	49	+¾
Com O cv4¼92	36	60	58	58	—2
CompSc cv6s94	245	41½	39½	39½	—2
Conn M cv6s96	50	73¼	71½	71½	—2¼
ConEd 9⅜s2000	88	107½	105⅝	106⅝	+1⅝
ConEd 8.40s03	265	100⅜	100	100⅜	
ConEd 7.90s01	122	95⅞	94¾	95½	+¾
ConEd 7.90s02	36	96	95	95½	+½
ConEdis 7⅜s03	90	94⅜	92¼	93½	—1¼
ConEdis 5s87	42	72¾	71⅜	72¼	—½
ConEdis 5s90	12	69	69	69	—1
ConEdis 4⅝s90	3	65¼	65¼	65¼	—¾
ConE 4⅝s72W	2	61⅝	60¼	60⅝	+⅞
ConEdis 4⅝s86	48	66½	66	66	
ConEdis 3⅜s86	40	63	62½	63	+½
ConEdis 3⅝s85	20	62½	61½	62½	+1½
ConEdis 3s81	10	70½	70½	70½	+½
ConEdis 2⅞s77	4	83¼	83¼	83¼	
ConFd 7⅝s96	15	95½	95½	95½	
ConNGas 9s95	4	106	105½	106	+1
ConNG 8¼s74	5	100	100	100	—2½
ConNG 7⅞s95	20	99	99	99	
ConNG 7⅝s94	30	98	96	97½	—⅛
ConNG 7⅝s96	5	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+½
ConNGas 5s85	6	80	77⅝	80	+2⅝
ConNG 4⅝s90	6	70½	70½	70½	
ConPw 8¾s76	103	103½	101	102	—1½
ConsP 8⅝s2000	5	104½	104½	104½	—2⅛
ConsP 8⅝s2003	24	107	105⅝	105⅝	—1
ConPw 7⅝s99	46	97	96	97	+1
ConsP 7½s2001	25	96	94¾	96	
ConP 7½s03Oct	7	94½	94½	94½	
ConPw 6⅞s98	25	89	88	88	—1
ConPw 6⅝s98	36	87	85	87	+2
ConPw 5⅝s96	14	81	80	81	+1
ConPw 4⅝s89	5	70	69½	67¾	—¾
ConPw 4½s88	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	+1¼
ConPw 2⅝s75	11	91½	91½	91½	—½
ConAir cv3¾s92	127	43⅞	42½	43	
ContCan 8¼s90	2	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+1¼
ContIllCp 6¾s79	7	94½	94½	94½	—1⅜
ContIRlt 7⅝s79	3	100	100	100	
ContInv cv9s90	17	123	122	122	—3
Cont Inv 9s85	19	89⅝	88⅛	89⅝	+1⅜
ContMt cv6¼90	197	67	64	64	—4
ContOil 2s84	16	65	65	65	—2
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	66	103	102⅞	103	
ContDat 5¼s87	39	76⅞	75	76⅞	+2
CoopL cv7½91	22	77	75½	75½	—½
CoopL cv4½92	104	45⅛	44½	45	
CopwStl cv5s79	85	91¼	90	90½	—¾
Corn Pd 5⅝s92	7	83⅛	83½	83½	+1
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	5	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	
CousinM 6.50s	37	81	79	81	+2
Crane Co 7s93	18	78	76	76	—2
Crane Co 7s94	137	76⅞	75⅛	75⅛	—1¼
Crane cv5s93	47	78	74	76	—2
CredFin 9¼s75	21	102⅛	101	101	—1⅛
Cresct cv5½80	4	64½	64½	64½	—½
CrocN cv5¼96	121	81	79½	79½	—1½
CrwnCk 4⅝88	5	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	—1
CrwnZell 8⅞s	5	107½	107½	107½	+2½
Crucible 6⅞s92	20	83½	83½	83½	—¼
Dana 7.30s96	8	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+½
DanaCp 6s91	3	82½	82½	82½	+½
Dartln cv4½97	104	104⅞	99⅝	99⅛	—5½
Dayco cv4½96	42	72	70½	70½	—4½
Dayco cv6s94	81	64⅛	64	64	
Dayco cv5⅜94	25	63⅜	63	63	—¾
DeereCo 4½s83	15	79¼	78⅝	78⅝	
DeereCr 8⅝s75	37	101½	100⅝	101½	+⅝
viDeLW 5s73f	2	16	16	16	
viDLW 4½s85f	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
DelMo cv5½96	70	74½	71	71	—3
D&RG 4½s2018	1	62½	62½	62½	
DSahL 3s-4s93	3	74½	74½	74½	z
Det Edis 9.15s	104	108	106⅞	108	+1
Det Edis 9s99	5	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	—1⅜
DetEdis 8.15s	5	102	102	102	—½
DetEdis 8½s01	41	101⅞	101¼	101¼	—⅝
DetEdls 7½s03	34	95¼	93⅝	93⅝	—¼
DetEdls 7⅞s00	54	93⅞	92½	93½	+½
DetEdis 7s76	5	97¼	97¼	97¼	—1⅝
DetEd 6.40s98	35	83½	82¼	82¼	—1¼
DetEdls 6s96	15	82	80	80	
eetEd 2⅞s84	10	63¼	63¼	63¼	+¼
DetEd 2¼s82	2	67½	67½	67½	—½
DiaShrk 7⅝s94	10	98¼	98⅛	98⅛	—¼
DiGlor cv5⅛93	7	72⅝	72½	72½	—½
Dilingh cv5½94	52	61	59	60	+3
Diverin 9⅞s91	35	66	64½	65⅞	+½
Divrln cv5⅞93	2	46	46	46	
Doug Airc 5s78	6	87⅝	87½	87½	+⅝
Dow Ch 8.875s	2	107½	107½	107½	+4
DowCh 7.75s99	16	99	96	98	
Dow Ch 7.605s	5	100	100	100	+1
DowCh 7.40s02	38	95	95	95	—1⅛
DowCh 6.70s98	4	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	—⅝
DowCh 4.35s88	7	73	70	73	+3⅛
DPF cv5½s87	167	50	48¾	48¾	—1
Dresser 9⅝s95	3	110	110	110	
DukePw 7¾s02	16	97½	97½	97½	+2¼
DukePw 7⅛s03	107	97¼	97	97	—½
Duplan cv5½94	43	47⅞	45	46	—2
DuqLt 8⅜s2000	5	105	105	105	—1
DuqsnLt 8¼s76	29	102	101	101	—2
DuqsnLt 2¾s77	55	86	84½	86	+1⅝
East AL cv5s72	387	47⅜	42	42	—5
East A cv4¾93	347	49½	45¼	46½	—2½
Eaton 5½s72	10	80¼	80¼	80¼	
Echlin cv5¾91	2	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	—⅝
EG&G cv3⅞87	1	65½	65½	65½	—1
ElPaso cv6½95	266	101½	100½	101	—1
ElPaso cv5s93	93	78½	76	76⅝	+⅛
Equit Gas 9s96	6	103½	103½	103½	—2
EquitL cv6⅜90	10	85½	85¼	85¼	—⅞
vjErie 5s2020f	16	5½	5½	5½	+¼
vjErie 5s20f rg	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
vjErie 4½s15f	12	25½	24	25½	+1
vjErie 3⅛s90f	55	14	13½	13½	—½
vjErie 3½s2000f	35	13⅝	13½	13½	—¼
EssexInt 9¼75	96	102	101½	100½	—½
Esterl cv6½95	59	62¾	60	60	—2½
EvanP cv6½94	127	80½	78½	78½	—1½
Extendr cv6s89	7	65	62	62	—4
Exxon 6½s98	85	90⅝	87¼	90⅛	+1½
Exxon 6s97	278	85	83½	84½	+⅛
Fairch cv4⅞92	50	44¾	42¾	42¾	—2
Fedders cv5s96	182	61⅝	57	57½	—5⅝
FdNMt cv4⅞s96	2065	105½	101	103⅛	+1
FdPac cv5½87	36	97	95⅛	95⅛	—3⅞
FerroCp 5⅞s92	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	
Fibrbd cv6⅜98	30	95	90½	91	—6
Firestne 3¼s77	6	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
FstChiCp 6¾78	12	91⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
FstComBk 7¾	10	98	94	94	+⅞
FstMt 9s75-78	20	102⅜	101	101	
FstMtge 8⅛s77	23	96½	96⅛	96⅛	
FstNOr 6¼s80	10	96	96	96	
FstNBos 6⅜80	29	97	95¼	95¼	—⅜
FstNCCp 6⅛s79	20	96¼	94⅝	94⅝	—1⅝
Fst Pen cv7s93	9	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+⅜
FstWisc 8⅜s96	19	102⅛	101	102	—½
FstWisNB 6.80	25	93	93	93	
Fischb cv4⅜97	65	96	95	96	—4
FishFd cv6½94	31	82¾	82	82	—1
FlexiV cv4½97	5	77	77	77	
FlaECst 5s2011	1	68	68	68	—2½
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	32	102	100½	101	—¼
FlaPwLt 8⅛80	19	103⅞	103½	103½	—½
FMC cv4¼s92	131	65¼	62½	65	+2½
FoodFair 4s79	27	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
Ford Mt 8¼s74	166	100⅛	99 11-16	100	+11-32
Ford Mt 8⅞s90	22	103¼	102½	103¼	+1⅛
Ford Mt 7¼s77	56	101¼	100	101	
FordMt 6⅞s79	8	96¼	96⅜	96⅜	+¼
FordCr 8⅞sNov	27	105⅝	104¼	105⅜	—½
FordCrd 8⅝s75	85	102½	101	101	
FordCrd 8⅛s91	1	103	103	103	+⅝
FordCrd 8⅝s76	45	102½	101½	102	—½
FordCrd 7⅝s93	18	101½	100	101½	+1½
FordCrd 7½s95	20	96½	96½	96½	—3
FordCrd 7¼s79	36	100	99	99	—
FordCrd 7s80	30	97¼	96¾	97¼	+1½
FordCrd 6⅞s78	50	97¾	96⅞	97¾	+½
FordCr cv4⅞98	2055	72½	70½	70⅛	—
FordCr cv4½96	406	67½	66	66¼	—½
ForeDal 4½s80	4	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+⅝
FoMcK cv6s94	126	72½	70½	72	—¼
Fruehauf 6s87	6	79½	78⅝	78⅝	—¾
Frueht cv5½94	138	68	66⅛	67	
FruehFin 8.70s	38	101¼	100¼	100⅛	+⅛
FruehFin 7.50s	8	99	98⅝	99	
FruehFin 7s79	10	96	96	96	
Fuqua 9⅛s98	106	92	89	90	—1
FuquaInd 7s88	28	73	70	70	—1
GACCp cv5⅞94	445	33	29	31	—2
GAC PCr 12s75	253	77¼	73	74⅛	—2⅝
GAC PCr 11s77	681	64¾	59	63⅛	—1⅝
GAC Fin 10¼s	272	102	98	99⅝	—2⅜
GAC Fin 8½74	111	97	97	97	
GAccept 4⅞s85	10	68½	68½	68½	—¾
GenCls 5½s87	14	73¾	73⅜	73¾	+¼
GenElec 7½s96	92	101¼	99⅝	99⅝	—1⅝
GenElec 6¾s79	25	95⅝	94⅛	95	—½
GenEl 5.30s92	106	81	80	80¾	+¼
GenElec 3½s76	25	91	90¾	91	+⅞
GnElCr 8¾s76	39	103	102	103	+1
GnElCr 7⅛s78	89	99½	97½	99½	+1½
GenElCre 7s80	31	98	97⅝	98	+⅝
GenElCr 7s79	5	98½	98½	98½	+1⅛
GnElCr 6⅝s77	9	96⅞	96¾	96¾	+1½
GenFds 8⅝s75	76	102¾	102	102⅝	+⅝
GenFds 3⅝s76	5	90	90	90	+1⅛
GenHost 6s90f	5	58	58	58	+¾
GenInst cv5s92	184	60¾	56	58½	—2½
GenMill 8⅞s95	2	105½	105½	105½	—½
GMotAc 8¾s77	125	105⅞	104⅛	104⅛	—⅞
GnMotAcc 8s93	57	103⅜	102¼	103⅜	—⅛
GMotA 7.85s98	20	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	
GMotAc 7⅜s9	50	101	99⅜	101	+¼
GMotAc 7¼s95	39	96¼	95	95	—½
GMot Ac7⅛s90	90	95⅝	94⅛	94¼	—1
GMotAc 7⅛s92	20	95⅝	94½	94½	—¾
GMotAc 6¼s88	83	88¼	86¼	86⅛	—⅞
GnMotAcc 5s77	148	92	90⅝	92	+1⅜
GnMotAcc 5s80	201	87¼	85½	85¼	—1
GnMotAcc 5s81	40	86	84⅛	85	
GMotAc 4⅞s87	21	77¼	75¾	76⅞	+1
GMotAc 4⅝s82	75	80⅛	78⅝	80⅞	+
GMotAc 4⅝s83	35	80	79⅞	79⅞	—⅛
GMotAc 4⅝s86	6	76¾	76¾	76¾	
GMotAc 4⅝s85	30	75½	74¾	74¾	+¼
GnMotAcc 4s79	192	84⅝	84	84⅛	+¾
GMotAc 3⅝s75	44	93	92¾	92¾	+⅛
GMotCp 3¼s79	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	
GenPU 10¼s74	76	101¼	100¾	101⅛	—⅛
GenPU 10¼s80	95	110⅝	108½	108⅝	—½
GTCal 9⅝s2000	71	112¼	111⅝	112	+½
GTCal 8⅞s96	2	104	104	104	—1½
GenT El 9¾s95	15	110⅛	109	110⅛	+1⅛
GenT El 8⅝s76	50	103	101¼	101¼	—¾
GenT El 6¼s91	24	85¼	85	85¼	+¼
GnTlEl cv6¼96	147	91¼	87½	87¾	—3⅝
GnTlEl cv5s92	304	73½	70½	70½	—3½
GenTel cv4s90	80	66	63½	63½	—2
GWatwk 8½s96	5	99½	99	99	—½
Genesco 9¼s76	38	97½	94¼	94⅝	—2⅝
GaPac cv5¾94	142	96	93	96	+1
GaPac cv5¼96	146	83	80	81	—2
GaPow 8⅞s2000	41	106	104	106	+2
GaPow 8¼s2001	37	100¼	100⅛	100¼	+¼
GaPow 7⅞s2003	1	99	99	99	
GaPow 7⅝s2001	71	95⅝	95	95	—¾
GaPw 7½02Jly	8	92	91	91	—3½
GaPow 7⅜s2001	6	91½	91½	91½	—⅛
GiddL cv4⅝87	3	58	58	58	
Glidden 5½s83	36	84	82	84	
Goodrch 8¼s94	30	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	
Goodyear 7.35s	3	96½	95½	96½	+1¼
GordnJ cv5s88	83	67⅛	67	67	—1½
Grace cv6½s96	198	91	88½	88½	—2½
Grace cv4¼s90	114	62¾	61¼	61¼	—1⅝
Granit cv4⅝94	209	65⅛	64	64	—1⅝
Grant 4⅜s87	32	75⅛	74⅝	75⅛	+⅝
Ganl cv4⅛96	138	53½	50⅛	50⅛	—3¼
GNoN cv4¼91	16	83⅛	81	83⅛	—3⅛
GNRy 3⅛s90N	10	53	53	53	—1
GGiant cv4¼92	19	64	61½	61⅛	—4⅝
Greyh cv6½90	222	90¾	87¼	90	+5¼
Grolier 9⅝s91	6	103¼	103¼	103¼	—⅝
Grolier cv4¼s87	68	52½	51¼	52	+¾
Grum cv4¼s92	117	46	44	44½	—½
GulfMO 5s15A	7	53⅝	52½	53⅝	+1⅝
GulfMO 5s56f	3	52½	52½	52½	
GulfMO 4s44B	29	41½	40¼	40¼	—1¼
Gulf MO 3⅝s80	17	75⅞	77⅝	77⅝	+2⅛
GulfOil 8⅛s95	37	106½	105⅝	105⅝	+¼
Res cv6¼91	10	76½	73¼	75	75 6
GlfRes cv6¼91	107	76½	73⅜	75⅛	—1⅛
GulfWn 7s03A	242	71⅛	66¾	67½	—3⅛
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	158	71	65⅛	66⅜	—4⅝
Gulf Wind 6s87	20	68½	67½	68	—1½
GulfWiInd 6s88	105	71⅛	71½	71½	
GlfWn cv5⅝93	166	64⅛	61	62⅛	—1⅛
GlfWn cv5½87	40	72½	71⅛	72	—2¼
GfWn cv5½87A	23	74	73¼	73¼	—3⅛
HamPa cv5s94	10	68	67½	67½	—2½
HartSMx 8½s	10	100	100	100	—2
HartfdN 8½s76	10	100⅛	100	100	—¼
HawaiiEl 9s74	11	102	101½	101½	+⅞
HawEl 9s2000	14	106½	104	104	—2½
HellerW 9½s89	11	108	108	108	+3
HellerW 9¼s91	20	103	102	102½	+½
HellerWE 8s93	5	95	95	95	—3
HelmrP cv3s87	142	230	194	230	+34½
Heubln cv4½97	70	88	85	85	—3½
HillsSp cv5¼88	15	55	54⅞	55	
HilmH cv5⅝95	90	65	64	64	—⅛
HoernW cv5s94	31	97	97	97	—4
HolidInn 9½xw	48	103	101	102	—¼
Honywl 5.60s92	10	78½	78⅛	78½	+1¼
Honeywell 4s76	1	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	
HonywFin 7s78	7	95½	94⅝	94⅝	—1½
HostInt cv5¼94	26	61⅜	61¼	61¼	
HouseFin 9s76	95	103⅝	102¼	103¼	+⅜
HousFin 8⅝s75	85	102	101	101¼	—¾
HousFin 7⅝s99	10	100⅝	100½	100½	+½
HousFin 7⅛s95	5	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+¼
HouseFin 5s82	11	82	81⅝	82	+1
HousFin 4⅞s81	10	84	84	84	
HousFin 4⅝s77	10	90¼	90¼	90¼	+1⅛
HouseFin 4s78	4	84⅛	84	84⅛	+⅛
HousLt cv5½s85	16	88	87	87	—9
HousNG 8.85s	15	101⅛	101	101⅛	+⅛
Howmt cv4½92	46	59⅛	58	58	—1⅛
Humble 6⅝s98	13	85	83	85	+1
IllBell 7⅝s2006	35	99	97½	97¾	+⅛
Ill BellT 2¾s81	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	
IllPow 7⅝s03	20	93¾	93⅜	93⅜	—3⅛
InHead cv5½93	48	67	64	65	—2
IndBellT 8⅛s	7	103	102¼	103	
IndMich 8s74	55	100¼	99⅝	100¼	+¾
IndstNH 8¼s96	3	101½	101½	101½	—½
InlandSt 8¼s95	34	104¼	103½	103½	—1¼
InlandSt 4½s89	1	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+¼
InlandSt 4⅜s87	5	70¼	70¼	70¼	
Intrlak 8.80s96	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	
IntHar 4.80s91	3	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	
IntHarv 4⅝88	12	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	
IntHarC 8⅝s75	60	101¼	100⅞	100⅞	+½
IntHarCr 7s77	10	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	—1⅜
IntHarC 4⅝s81	13	81	80½	81	+¾
IntHarC 4⅝s79	45	84	83½	83½	+¼
IntMin cv4s91	244	80½	76	77	+¾
IntNick 6.85s93	29	89	89	89	
Int Pap 8.85s95	5	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
IntPap cv4¼96	30	80¾	80½	80½	—¼
IntSilv cv5s93	27	62½	60¼	62¼	+⅝
IntTT 8.30s75	15	101¼	101	101¼	—¼
IntTT 4.90s87	10	74⅝	74⅛	74⅝	
InterStr cv4s92	169	19⅞	17	17	—3
IpcoH cv5½89	38	60⅛	58	59	—2½
ITT Bks 9¾s95	44	108	108	108	—3
ITT Ray 8s96	10	97	97	97	—1
JimWalt 8s98	40	86	84⅛	84⅛	—1½
JimW cv5⅜91	12	76¼	75	75	—7
JoneLau 9⅞s95	34	105	102	104	
JoneLau 6⅝s94	3	72½	72½	72½	
KaneMil 9⅛s90	42	95	93½	94	+½
KanCSo 3⅛s84	1	62½	62½	62½	+1⅝
Kennecot 7⅞s	17	100	100	100	+1
KimbCl 5⅞s91	25	84½	83⅞	84½	+1
Kroger 8⅞s75	60	101½	100	100½	—½
Kroger 8.7s98	36	102¼	102	102¼	+⅛
viLSMS 3½97f	5	22	22	22	+2½
viLSM 3½s97r	1	17⅝	17¾	17¾	
LeascoCp 9⅞s98	323	76½	74⅝	76¼	—½
viLVHT 5s84f	1	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
vjLehVa 4½74f	10	15½	15½	15½	—½
vjLeV 4½sE03f	15	6	6	6	
vjLehV 4sD03f	6	5¼	4¼	4¼	—1⅜
vjLehVT 5s79f	3	24½	24¼	24¼	+⅛
LibMcN cv5s89	44	61	59	59	—1½
LiggMyer 6s92	59	84⅛	83¼	83⅝	—⅞
LincFtBk 8½96	20	102½	100	100	—2
Litton 8⅝s76	69	98⅞	96½	96½	—2
Litton cv3½s87	15	47⅞	46	46	—2½
Locky cv4¼s92	394	35½	34	34	—1¼
Loews 6⅞s93	415	73⅛	72⅛	73	—⅛
LomN cv5½91	115	70¼	70	70	—2
Lone SG 9⅜s95	32	109¼	109	109	—1½
LoneSG 4⅝s82	4	76½	76½	76½	+¼
LoneS Ind 8s97	3	97	97	97	—2½
LonSln cv5⅛93	136	78½	72	78½	+6½
LongILt 8⅞75	5	101	101	101	+½
LongILt 3⅝76	5	88⅛	88¼	88¼	+1⅜
LouGE 4⅞s87	5	74¼	74⅛	74¼	+⅛
LouGE 3⅛s84	1	66	66	66	
LouN 3⅛s2003	1	52½	52½	52½	
Lo N 3⅛s2003F	3	44	44	44	+1⅛
LouN 3⅛s2003I	2	55½	55½	55½	
Lowenst 8½s96	18	95¾	94	94	—5
LTV Cp 7½s77	542	101	94	96½	—6½
LTV Cp 5⅝s76	14	88⅛	87⅛	87⅛	—½
LTV Cp 5s88	916	46	43⅞	45	—1½
LyKY 7½s94old	681	60⅛	57⅝	57⅛	—1⅛
Lyk 7½s94new	289	60	57⅛	58	[illegible]
MackF 9¾s91	88	104	103	103	[illegible]
MackF 9⅝s90	61	104½	104	104	[illegible]
MackF 8½s77	31	100½	100⅜	100	[illegible]
MackT 5½s81	15	81½	80¼	80	[illegible]
Macke cv4⅞92	16	56	53⅜	53	[illegible]
Macmill cv4s92	16	57	55⅝	56	[illegible]
MacyCr 7⅝77	13	95¾	95½	95	[illegible]
MacyCr 4⅞81	11	79	78	78	[illegible]
Macy cv4¼s90	4	78	78	78	[illegible]
MadSq cv6¼87	42	61	60	60	[illegible]
MaineC 5⅛s78	5	68	67	67	[illegible]
MeYrkP 9.10s	30	106	105½	105	[illegible]
MeYrkP 8½s	1	102	102	102	[illegible]
MAPCO 11s75	18	105	103¾	105	[illegible]
MaraOil 4⅝s87	2	75½	75½	75	[illegible]
Marcor 6½s88	216	84⅞	83¾	83	[illegible]
Marcor cv5s96	202	72	70	72	[illegible]
MarlM cv6s94	58	78⅛	76	76	[illegible]
MarMAI 9⅞s96	5	103	102⅝	102	[illegible]
MdCup cv5⅛s84	3	73⅛	72½	72	[illegible]
MassM cv6¾70	2	91	90⅞	91	[illegible]
MassM cv6¼91	121	69½	65	66	[illegible]
MayDSICr 9s89	1	104½	104½	104	[illegible]
MayDCr 8⅞s76	45	102⅛	101	102	[illegible]
MayS Real 5s77	3	90¾	90¾	90	[illegible]
MayerOs 7.85s	27	97	96	97	[illegible]
McCror 10½s85	40	98⅞	95	95	[illegible]
McCror 7¾s95	1092	63⅞	60⅞	61	[illegible]
McCror 7⅝s97	78	63⅜	61	62	[illegible]
McCror 7½s94	173	65	60½	64	[illegible]
McCro 7½s94n	60	64½	61	61	[illegible]
McCro cv6½s92	6	78	76	76	[illegible]
McCror 5½s76	27	87½	87	87	[illegible]
McCrory 5s81	38	68½	67	68	[illegible]
McDer cv4¼97	165	132½	120	130	[illegible]
McDD cv4⅜91	376	68	66	67	[illegible]
McGHl cv3⅞92	16	56½	56⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
MeadCp 8⅛s95	5	100½	100	100	[illegible]
Medus cv5¼88	71	90¼	88	90	[illegible]
MGM 9s92	103	94½	91¼	91	[illegible]
MGM cv5s93	118	50	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
MetEdis 2⅞s80	9	74⅝	74⅝	74	[illegible]
MGIC 8⅜s88	70	93⅝	97¾	92	[illegible]
MGIC cv5s93	427	84	67	67	[illegible]
MichB 7⅝s2011	38	99⅝	98½	98	[illegible]
Mich Cn 4½79f	25	40⅝	40½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midld..fg 8s80	5	93⅝	93⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
MilLab cv5¼94	56	74	71	[illegible]	[illegible]
MSPS&M 4s91f	2	48	48	48	[illegible]
MissRiv 9¾s90	10	109	107	[illegible]	[illegible]
MKT inc5½33f	92	9½	7½	[illegible]	[illegible]
MoKanT 4s90	30	36	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
MoPac 5s2045f	197	53⅞	51½	[illegible]	[illegible]
MoP 4¾s2020f	915	50⅝	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
MoP 4¾s2030f	95	50	49⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Oil 7⅜s	1	100	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
MohkD cv5½94	204	33	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mongrm 10½s	161	101¾	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monon 6s2007f	45	60	59	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto 9¼s	50	107⅝	107⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
MontPw 8¼s74	49	100¾	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
MontWd 4⅞s90	21	74	74	[illegible]	[illegible]
MtWdCr 9¼s90	5	107	106	[illegible]	[illegible]
MtWdCr 9s89	16	106⅞	105½	[illegible]	[illegible]
MtWdCr 7⅝s88	27	99¼	98⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	15	83	83	[illegible]	[illegible]
MtWdCr 4⅜s81	54	81½	79¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
MonyM cv7s96	48	77	74¼	75	[illegible]
Morgn cv4¾98	777	96½	95½	[illegible]	[illegible]
vjMoE 3½2000f	98	16⅛	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
MorNor 8⅞s95	7	104½	104½	[illegible]	[illegible]
MtSt TT 9s2010	101	108	107¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
MtSt TT 7¾s13	51	100	99⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
MtStTT 7⅜s	95	95½	94⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
MtStTT 6½s77	30	96½	96½	[illegible]	[illegible]
MSL cv4½s84	2	73	73	73	[illegible]
Nabis 7⅝s2001	10	100⅛	100	100	[illegible]
NatBisc 4⅝87	28	74¼	73	73	[illegible]
NatCan cv5s93	6	67¼	67¼	67	[illegible]
Nat Cash 7.70s	6	96	95⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCashR cv6s95	206	88	85¼	86	[illegible]
Nat Cash 5.60s	14	79½	79½	[illegible]	[illegible]
NatCash 4⅝s85	3	72¾	70¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
NatCash 4⅜s87	20	69½	69½	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCtyL cv6½91	34	67¾	66¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCtyL cv5⅝88	1	65½	65½	[illegible]	[illegible]
NatDairy 4⅝92	1	70½	70½	70	[illegible]
NatDairy 3⅛76	5	89⅛	89⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Dist 5s83	17	75½	75⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
NDist cv4½97	109	67¾	66	[illegible]	[illegible]
NFuelG 8⅝s75	19	101	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
NHom cv4¾96	88	37⅞	33½	[illegible]	[illegible]
NatInd cv5¾88	168	50¾	47	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Lead 4⅝88	39	71	71	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Steel 8s95	5	100½	100½	[illegible]	[illegible]
NatSteel 3⅞s86	10	69⅛	69⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCNB 8.40s95	30	104	102	102	[illegible]
NEngTT 8⅝s	59	105½	104½	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEngTel 8.20s	51	104½	102	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEngTT 7⅜07	22	94½	93	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newhall cv6s95	24	72	71	[illegible]	[illegible]
NJ BellT 9.35s	63	111¾	110	[illegible]	[illegible]
NJ Bell 7⅝s13	144	100	99¾	100	[illegible]
NJ Bell 7¼s11	5	95	92	[illegible]	[illegible]
NJ Bell 6½s78	6	95¼	95¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
NJ Bell 3¼s88	22	60¼	59⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
vjNYCen 6s80f	59	12	10½	12	[illegible]
vjNYCen 6s90f	11	53¼	52⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
vjNYC 5s2013f	152	8⅝	7⅝	8	[illegible]
vjNYC 5s2013r	21	7¼	6¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
vjNYC 4½2013f	198	8	7⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
vjNYCen 4s98f	198	9	7½	[illegible]	[illegible]
vjNYCH 3½97f	9	23	22½	[illegible]	[illegible]
vjNYLS 3½98f	14	10	10	10	[illegible]
vjNYCL 3½98r	4	13¼	13¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
vjNYMC 3½98f	16	16⅛	13⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
vjNYM 3½s98r	41	15½	15	15	[illegible]
NYConn 2⅞s75f	31	29½	25¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
NYHar 4s43Bf	7	45¼	45¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
vjNYLW 4½73f	46	15½	14½	[illegible]	[illegible]
vjNYLW 4s73f	3	13½	13⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
vjNYNH 4½s22f	151	3⅞	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
vjNYNH 4s07f	126	9½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NY P&Lt 2¾75	3	94¾	94⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
NYS EG 8½s75	6	101	101	[illegible]	[illegible]
NYTel 9¼s2010	80	110⅝	110	[illegible]	[illegible]
NYTel 8.30s12	182	104½	103⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
NYTel 8.30s12	182	104½	103⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
—S! ——	——	147¼½	101	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on page 11, C

All these Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

United Dominions Trust Limited

U.S. $25,000,000 8¾ per cent. Capital Bonds 1988

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Julius Baer International Limited — Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Banque Européenne de Tokyo — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited
Svenska Handelsbanken — Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters) Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. — A. E. Ames & Co. Limited — Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. — Andresens Bank A/S
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. — Australian United Corporation Limited — Banco Urquijo — Bank of America Limited
Bank Mees & Hope NV — Bankers Trust International Limited — Banque Ameribas — Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Lambert S.C.S. — Banque Nationale de Paris — Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg Société Anonyme — Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A. — Banque Rothschild
Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines — Banque de l'Union Européenne — Banque de l'Union Parisienne — Banque Worms
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited — H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. — Bayerische Vereinsbank — Bergens Privatbank — Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft - Frankfurter Bank — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co Incorporated — Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd.
Capitalfin International Limited — Cazenove & Co — Citicorp International Bank Limited — Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A.
Crédit Commercial de France — Crédit Lyonnais — Credit Suisse (Bahamas) Limited — Creditanstalt-Bankverein — Credito Italiano (Underwriters) S.A.
Daiwa Europe N.V. — Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers vormals Hans W. Petersen — The Deltec Banking Corporation Limited — Den Danske Landmandsbank
Den Danske Provinsbank A/S — Den norske Creditbank — Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank— — Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dominion Securities Corporation Limited — Harris & Partners — Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft — Euramerica-Finanziaria Internazionale S.p.A.
Finroma-Finanziaria Roma S.p.A. — First Boston (Europe) Limited — First Chicago Limited — First National Boston Limited
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited — Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd. — Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp. — Greenshields Incorporated — Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener Securities Limited — Hambros Bank Limited
Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas) Limited — Hill Samuel & Co. Limited — Kansallis-Osake-Pankki — Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank — Kleinwort, Benson Limited — Kredietbank N.V. — Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International — Laing & Cruickshank — Lavoro Bank Finance Company N.V. — Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Lazard Frères et Cie. — Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated — Lloyds & Bolsa International Bank Limited
Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Manufacturers Hanover Limited — McLeod, Young, Weir & Company Limited — Model, Roland & Co., Inc.
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited — Morgan & Cie International S.A. — Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited — The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nomura Europe N.V. — Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — Nordic Bank Limited — Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. — Orion Bank Limited
Oesterreichische Länderbank — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis International S.A. — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson — Privatbanken Aktieselskab
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Saifi Securities International Limited — Salomon Brothers — Scandinavian Bank Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque — Strauss, Turnbull & Co. — Sveriges Kreditbank — Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Swiss Italian Banking Corporation Ltd. Nassau — Tradinvest Bank and Trust Company of Nassau Limited — Tradition Securities Limited
C. G. Trinkaus & Burkhardt — Vereinsbank in Hamburg — M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. — Warburg-Paribas, Inc.
Wardley Limited — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale — White, Weld & Co. Limited — Williams, Glyn & Co. — Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

(This announcement appears as a matter of record only)

DET DANSKE STAALVALSEVAERK A/S

(A/S DANISH STEEL WORKS LTD.)

US $32,000,000

Medium-Term Euro-currency Facility

Managed by:

Orion Banking Group

Den Danske Landmandsbank Aktieselskab

Scandinavian Bank Limited

Provided by:

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited
Credito Italiano, London
Girozentrale und Bank der Oesterreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Harris Trust and Savings Bank
National Westminster Group
Orion Bank Limited
Orion Termbank Limited
Scandinavian Bank Limited
The Northern Trust Company
The Tokai Bank Limited
United International Bank Limited

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هكذا من الأهل

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

(Continued from Page 10.)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
NYTel 7½s2006	16	99½	98¾	99¼	— ½
NYTel 7¾s2011	30	95¼	94	94⅜	+ ¼
NYKEL ¼s91	32	49⅝	47¾	49½	—
NYTel 3⅜s96	10	55	55	55	+ ⅞
NYTel 3¼s78	1	83	83	83	+ ¼
NYTel 2¾s82	10	70	70	70	+2
NiagMP 4⅞s87	22	72½	71⅝	72½	—1⅝
NL Ind 7½s95	16	94	93½	94	+ ¼
NorW 4.85s2015	13	59	55½	59	+3
NorfkWn 4s96	11	56¼	56	56	
NorlinMus 9s88	11	91½	89¾	90	—1½
NoAMtg 5½s79	38	82¾	81½	81½	—1
NorAPh cv4s92	89	56⅝	54⅝	56⅛	+1
NorInPS 8¾s75	17	100½	100¼	100½	+ ¼
NorNG 9½s90	36	109½	107½	107½	—2½
NorNG 8¾s74	9	100¼	100	100	— ¼
Nor Nat G 8s91	60	100	100	100	
Nor N G 7⅝s92	20	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅜
NorNG 4⅞s76	17	91½	91	91	— ½
NorNG 4⅝s84	14	76	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅜
NorNG 3⅝s74	2	97¼	94¼	94¼	—3 17-32
NorPac 4s84	2	74¼	74¼	74¼	
NorPac 4s97	32	56⅛	55	56⅛	+ ⅛
NorPac 4s97r	2	53	53	53	
NorPac 3s2047	48	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
NorStaP 8¾s74	14	101	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
NorStaP 5s90	8	74	74	74	+2½
NorStaP 4⅝s92	13	65	65	65	—3
NorStaP 4⅜s86	12	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
NorStaP 3⅞s84	5	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
NorStaP 2¾s75	7	91	91	91	— ½
Northp cv4⅞s87	12	64	63	63	—3½
Northrod 7⅝s94	73	82½	80	82½	— ⅜
NwnBell 7⅝s	49	101⅝	99½	99½	—1½
Nw Bl 7⅝s2006	37	97	95¼	97	+2¼
NwnBell 6¾s79	10	96	95¾	96	
NwnBell 3¼s96	5	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	+1¼
NorSim 7.70s96	5	98½	98¼	98¼	— ½
NortSim 4s98	8	73⅞	73¼	73¼	— ⅛
Oakind cv4½s87	80	58	53	53	—5
OccidP cv7½s96	545	88¾	76½	80½	— ¾
Ogden cv5s93	32	60¼	59½	60¼	+ ½
OhBelT 7½s2011	37	97	95	96⅞	+1⅞
OhBelT 6¾s78	18	95	95	95	
OhioPw 7⅝s76	6	98½	96½	98½	+1¾
OhioPw 6⅝s79	3	94½	94½	94½	
Oneida cv5½s88	29	72	69⅞	69⅞	—5½
OlisElv cv6½s95	203	100½	98	98¼	—1½
Otis M 7⅝s98	3	95	95	95	—5
Owenll cv4½s92	151	73	69¾	70¼	—2¾
acGE 8⅝s03	12	107⅞	107	107	—1
acGE 7⅝s05	1	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
acGE 7½s03	30	97⅞	96	97⅞	+1⅞
acGE 8s03	84	103	100⅞	103	+2½
ac G&E 5s89	11	75	73½	73½	
ac G&E 5s91	6	75⅝	75	75⅝	+2⅝
ac GE 4⅝s92	23	71½	68¾	70½	+2¼
ac GE 4½s86	3	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	
ac GE 4½s90	5	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
ac GE 4⅝s93	51	68	68	68	+ ½
GE 4½s96 JJ	4	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅞
GE 4½s96KK	6	66	66	66	— ⅞
ac GE 4⅜s94	6	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+ ¼
ac GE 4¼s95	6	65	65	65	
ac GE 3⅜s78	200	84⅝	82½	83	
ac GE 3⅛s82	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ½
ac G&E 3s74	41	97¾	97½	97¾	+15-32
ac G&E 3s77	17	86	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅛
ac G&E 3s79	45	78¾	77¾	78⅛	— ⅜
ac GE 2⅞s80	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ⅛
acGTran 8s90	4	99	99	99	—3
acNwTel 8⅝s	23	107⅛	105⅛	106⅛	—1
ac SwA 4s87	161	75	73⅞	73⅞	— ⅜
acT&T 9⅛s	186	109	108	108⅛	+1⅛
acT&T 9⅛s	146	107	105⅛	106	+ ⅛
ac T&T 8.65s	162	105½	104⅝	105⅛	—1
ac T&T 7.80s	145	99⅞	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
acT&T 7⅝s09	32	98⅛	97½	98	+ ⅛
acT&T 7⅛s80	101	100⅛	99½	99⅞	— ⅛
acT&T 7⅛s08	46	95	94	94	+ ½
acT&T 4⅞s88	71	69⅜	69	69	—1⅛
acT&T 3⅝s91	4	62⅝	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅛
acT&T 3⅛s81	5	77	77	77	
acT&T 3⅛s78	95	84⅝	82⅝	84⅝	+1⅝
acT&T 3⅛s83	31	68½	67½	67½	—1⅝
acT&T 3⅛s87	70	61¼	60	61¼	+1¼
acT&T 2⅝s85	7	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	+ ⅛
A 11⅛s86	209	102	100	100⅛	—1⅛
A 11⅛s86	221	101	99⅜	99⅜	—1⅛
A cv7⅛s98	305	80	76	78⅛	—3⅛
A cv 5⅛s89	405	45⅛	42	42	—3⅛
A cv 4⅞s79	25	100	99	99	—1
A cv 4½s84	50	58⅛	57	57½	— ½
A cv 4⅛s86	615	40⅛	39	40	— ⅛
prct. cv5⅛s94	34	65½	65	65	—1½
rk H cv4s92	89	58	54	54	—5
PennC cv6⅛s93f	5	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅝
nnDx cv5s82	40	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+ ½
iney 8⅝s95	17	107½	105⅝	107½	+ ½
nnyF 7⅝s91	5	98	98	98	—1
nny 4⅝s84	19	74⅝	74¼	74¼	+ ⅛
pCo cv9⅛s94	182	94⅛	91	93	+1
t PwLt 3s75	3	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+1⅝
'a RR 4⅛s81f	47	15	14	14	—1
'a RR 4⅛s84f	24	15	13⅞	14⅞	— ⅞
nnwlt 9⅛s95	17	107	107	107	
nnzoil 8⅛s76	88	101⅛	100	100	—1⅛
nnzoil 8⅛s96	18	100⅛	100	100	
nnzoil 7⅛s88	26	92⅛	91⅝	92	+ ⅛
nnzoil 7⅛s88	1	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅛
nnzl cv5⅛s96	92	83⅛	80⅛	80⅛	—2
oria E 4s90f	12	39	38⅛	38⅛	—1½
psl cv4⅛s96	124	122	120	122	—6
rMar 3⅛s80	3	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+1
zer cv4s97	110	108⅛	107	108⅛	+1⅛
elpsD 7⅛s78	6	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+1⅛
ila BW 5s74f	6	30	28⅛	30	
il BW 4⅛s77f	10	32	32	32	+4
ila El 9s95	45	107⅛	105⅛	106⅛	—3⅛
ila El 8⅛s76	66	103⅛	101⅛	102	—1
ila El 8⅛s96	82	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛	+1⅛
ila El 8s75	18	101	100⅛	101	+ ⅛
ilEl 7⅛s2000	5	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
ilaEl 7⅛s98	10	95⅛	95	95	—3
ilEl 7⅛s2081	7	96⅛	95⅛	96⅛	+2⅛
ila El 6⅛s93	25	85⅛	85	85	—1⅛
ila El 6⅛s97	36	81	80	80⅛	— ⅛
ila El 5s89	14	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	—1⅛
ila El 4⅛s87	2	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	—2⅛
ila El 4⅛s86	19	71⅛	70	70	+ ½
ila El 3⅛s88	1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
ila El 3⅛s85	10	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
ila El 2⅛s74	37	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
ilMor cv6s94	8	388	381⅛	381⅛	—26⅛
ilipin 10s77	89	100⅛	100	100	— ½
ilP 7⅛s2001	1	99	99	99	+1⅛
ilVH cv5⅛s94	11	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	
lsby cv4⅛s89	35	86	84⅛	86	+1⅛
C&SL 5s75f	11	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—2⅛
ttston cv4s97	88	53	52	53	+ ⅛
rtEl 9⅛s2005	8	110⅛	108⅛	108⅛	—2⅛
rtElP 7⅛s07	29	97⅛	95⅛	97	+ ⅛
tocG 7s2002	6	97	96	97	—1
ot G 8⅛s81	15	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
ubSvCol 7⅛s	16	94	93	94	+ ⅛
ub SvCol 7⅛s	5	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	
ubSEG 9s95	69	106⅛	105⅛	106⅛	
ubSEG 4⅛s77	32	91	90⅛	90⅛	+1⅛
ubSEG 3⅛s75	5	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	+ ⅞
ubSEG 2⅛s79	35	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ⅛
ubSvln 8⅛s74	21	100⅛	99⅛	100⅛	
ullm Tr 10s85	20	109⅛	109	109⅛	
ullmTr 8⅛s85	10	104	104	104	+1
urex cv4⅛s94	86	65	62	62⅛	—1⅛
uakOat 7.70s	10	101	101	101	
uak St O 9s95	10	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	+1½
CA 9s75	52	103⅛	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅛
CA cv 4½s92	163	69⅛	67⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
amad cv8s95	42	101⅛	101	101	+1⅛
amad cv5s96	128	65⅛	61	61⅛	—4⅛
apAm 7⅛s85	282	71	67⅛	67⅛	—4⅛
apAm89 7s94	399	60	55⅛	57	—2⅛
apAm72 7s94	253	60	55⅛	55⅛	—4
apidAm 6s88	794	56⅛	51⅛	51⅛	—3⅛
ayM 10⅛s75	40	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
egBa cv5⅛s88	27	134	120	133⅛	+9⅛
eeves cv4s91	56	62⅛	61⅛	62	— ½
epMf cv7⅛s90	22	91⅛	91	91⅛	+ ⅛
ep Stl 8.90s95	10	105⅛	104⅛	105⅛	+1
ep Stl 4⅛s85	32	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
evner cv5⅛s92	47	57	54⅛	56⅛	— ⅜
eylnd 7⅛s2001	2	93	93	93	—1½
eyM cv4⅛s91	133	57⅛	55⅛	55⅛	—1⅛
ey Tob 8⅛s74	85	100⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
ey Tob 7⅛s94	21	100	98	98	—2
eyn Tob 7s89	3	91	90	90⅛	
ichgelT cv5s93	62	66	64⅛	64⅛	—1⅛
ichT cv4⅛s94	87	90	85⅛	85⅛	—6⅛
ockint 7.3s77	5	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
ockint 5⅛s91	4	70	70	70	
ockin cv4⅛s91	61	66⅛	65	65⅛	—1⅛
ohr cv 5⅛s86	92	79⅛	77	77	—2
yderS 11⅛s90	77	115⅛	114	115⅛	+1⅛
afeco 7s78	15	96	95⅛	95⅛	+ ⅛
afewySt 7.40s	20	95⅛	95	95⅛	+ ⅛
tL SF 5s2006f	35	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
tLouSF 4s97	27	56	54⅛	55⅛	+1⅛
tReg cv4⅛s97	311	97⅛	92	97⅛	+2⅛
anders cv5s92	131	50⅛	49	49	—1⅛
aFeln cv6⅛s98	304	100⅛	98⅛	100	+1
CM Cp 9⅛s90	10	103⅛	103	103⅛	+1
CM Cp 5⅛s87	2	78	77	78	— ½
CM cv 5⅛s88	166	64⅛	61⅛	62	—2
cottP 8⅛s2000	4	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	—1⅛
crgrm 7⅛s78	28	99⅛	99	99	
ears R 8⅛s95	71	106⅛	105⅛	106⅛	+1
ears R 8⅛s76	116	103	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
ears R 6⅛s93	17	91⅛	89⅛	90⅛	—1
ears R 4⅛s83	114	83⅛	82⅛	83⅛	+1
earsR Ac 5s82	23	84	83⅛	84	+1
earsAc 4⅛s77	20	90⅛	89⅛	90⅛	+1⅛
eatrnL cv6s94	1141	23½	19	22½	—1
hlO 8⅛s2000	47	106½	105	105	—1⅛
hlO 7⅛s2002	97	97½	96⅛	97	+ ½
hlOil 5.30s92	20	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ¼
hrW cv6⅛s95	39	88⅛	88	88	
ignal 8.85s94	96	102⅛	100½	102⅛	+1⅛
inclair 4.60s88	86	76⅛	75⅛	76½	+ ⅜
ctr cv4⅛s86	10	156	154⅛	155½	—2⅛
ger 8⅛s76	114	101½	100⅛	100⅛	—1⅛
llyO 8.15s76	1	101½	101½	101½	— ½
J Cp cv5s92	48	63⅛	62⅛	63	+ ⅝
th AO 10¼	5	110	110	110	—1
ony 2½s74	2	89	89	89	
B cv4½s92	57	75½	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅜
enBl 8⅛s04	91	103½	102½	103⅛	+ ⅝
ouBl 8⅛s13	75	103½	102⅛	103⅛	+ ½
enBl 7⅛s07	51	95	93⅛	94⅛	+ ⅛
enBl 7⅛s12	10	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+1⅛
enBel 6⅛s	3	95	95	95	
sBk cv4⅛s97	43	96	94½	96	—5
Bell TT 9.05s	75	109⅛	108⅛	109⅛	+ ⅛
BellT 7⅛s13	126	98⅛	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅛
BellTel 7.60s	30	98	98	98	
Bell 7⅛s2010	5	95½	95½	95½	
BellTel 7s78	53	99	98⅛	99	+1
BellT 6⅛s79	74	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	+ ⅞
Bell TT 3s79	7	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
CalE cv3⅛s80	64	76	75½	75½	
CalGas 8.85s	18	106	103¼	106	+3
CotGs 9¼s75	39	109	109	109	
NGas 9⅛s76	16	103⅛	103	103	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
SoNGas 7.20s91	25	96	95¼	95¼	— ¾
SoNGas 6⅝s79	10	95½	95½	95½	+1
SoNEngT 8⅛s	50	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
SoPac 5¼s83	5	81	81	81	+ ⅛
SoPac 4½s81	15	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ⅛
S PacOr 4½s77	16	90	89½	89½	
SouthRy 5s94	10	66¼	66¼	66¼	+1½
Sw BelTel 8⅝s	77	107½	106	107⅛	— ⅛
SwBellT 7¾s	52	99¾	99	99¾	— ⅛
SwBellT 7⅝s13	168	98½	97½	98⅝	+ ⅝
SwBellT 7⅜s12	39	96	93	95¼	— ⅞
SwBellT 7s78	50	99	98½	98⅞	— ⅛
SwBellT 6⅞s	44	91	90¼	90½	— ¾
Spiegl cv4¼s90	3	85¾	85¾	85¾	
Sprag cv4½s92	642	58	55	56½	—2½
StdOilCal 7s96	26	96¼	93½	93½	—1⅛
St O Cal 5¾s92	31	85	84	84	—1¼
St OCal 4⅜s83	15	78	78	78	
Std Oilind 6s91	30	87¼	86¼	86¼	— ⅛
Std Oilind 6s98	77	85	84	84	—1
StOilInd cv5s96	289	132	127¼	132	+ ½
Std O In 4½s83	35	80⅛	80	80⅛	+ ⅛
StdO NJ 2¾s74	25	97	96 25-32	97	+ ½
StOOh 8⅛s2000	41	104½	103½	104	—1½
StOilOh 7.60s99	2	96	96	96	— ⅛
Std Packg 6s90	20	60¼	59	59	—1½
StPks cv5¼s90	51	50½	49½	49½	— ⅛
StPrud cv6s90	50	78½	77	77	—2
Stauf Ch 8⅛s96	50	100⅛	100	100	— ⅛
Stauff cv4½s91	73	90½	87½	87½	—2½
Steven cv4s90	60	59	57½	58½	—3½
Stokely cv4½s82	2	77½	77½	77½	
Storer cv4½s86	99	62	60	60	—2
SuavSh cv5s97	42	37½	35	36	—1
SunOil 8½s2000	5	103¼	103¼	103¼	—1¼
Sun Oil 7⅝s76	25	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
Sun Oil 4⅝s	11	74	71	71	—2¼
Sunbm 5½s92	5	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
Sundst cv5s93	33	66	64½	64½	—2¼
Sunsin cv6¾s89	45	90	88	89½	— ½
SntroMtg 6⅝s82	25	75½	75¼	75½	—1½
SwiftCo 7⅝s78	4	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
Sybron cv4s87	26	76¼	75⅝	75⅝	—7⅛
Talcott 9⅛s76	74	102	101	101⅞	+ ⅞
Talcott 5⅛s79	9	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
Talcott 5⅛s80	50	86	86	86	+2
TalcotN cv6s94	71	58	56	56	—2
Tappn cv5¼s94	63	64	61	62	—3
Teledy 7⅝s94	5	93	93	93	+ ½
Teledyne 7s99	166	79	77½	78	—1½
Teledy 6½s92	14	75½	75½	75½	— ¼
Teledy cv3½s92	95	48½	48	48¼	— ¾
Telex Cp 9s96	304	53	43½	49	—5
Tennec 10½s78	81	106¾	105⅛	105¼	—1¾
Tenneco 8⅜s75	136	100⅜	100	100½	
Tenneco 8⅛s91	59	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅜
Tenneco 7s93	83	86	84½	84⅞	—2½
Tennco cv6¼s92	74	89	87¾	87¾	—2½
Tenneco 6s79	126	89⅞	88⅞	88½	
TennV Au 9¼s	153	111¼	110½	110¾	—1
TennV Au 8⅛s	62	104½	103⅝	104½	
TennV Au 8s74	7200	100 11-16	100	100	
TVA 7¾s98C	119	101½	100	100	— ½
TVA 7.70s98	98	100⅞	100¼	100¼	—3¼
TVA 7.40s97D	130	98	96½	97	— ¾
TVA 7.35s97B	194	98¾	96¼	96¼	— ⅞
TVA 7.35s97C	109	98	96	97	
TVA 7.35s97Cr	6	96	96	96	
TVA 7.35s98A	85	96¾	96½	96¾	+1¾
TVA 7.35s98B	35	97¾	96½	97	+ ¼
TennVaAu 7⅛s	32	102	100	100	— ½
TennVaAu 7s97	164	93¾	92½	93¾	+ ¼
Tesoro cv5¼s89	276	118	106	117	—3
Texaco 7¾s2001	30	102¼	100	101½	+ ½
Texaco 5¾s97	17	83½	82¼	83½	+1½
TexasCo 3⅝s83	17	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	— ¾
Texind 7⅝s92	15	82¾	81	81½	—1⅝
TexO&G 7⅛s92	5	94	94	94	—3
Tex Pac 3⅝s85	4	62⅝	62¼	62¼	
Texfi cv4⅝s96	55	46	44⅞	45	—1½
Textron 8.60s75	46	101	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅝
TideM cv5¾s91	27	120	120	120	—15
ToledoE 9s2000	11	108	108	108	+1
TrailmF 7⅛s78	5	94	94	94	+ ⅝
Trane cv4s92	20	69	66	66	—7
TWA 11s86	82	108	105⅛	105⅛	—2
TWA 10s85	83	103⅝	101	101½	—2½
TWA 6½s78f	515	79⅞	74	75	—5⅝
TWA cv5s94	352	59½	57¼	57½	—2¼
TWA cv4s92	113	47½	46½	47	— ¾
TranFin 7⅝s91	5	97	97	97	
Travler 8.70s95	15	104½	104½	104½	
TriSoMtg 7⅝s80	5	96	96	96	+ ½
TriSoMf cv7s92	20	84¼	80	80	—10
TRWInc 8⅛s75	60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	—1
TucsonGs 8⅛s	6	100	100	100	—1
TylerCp cv5s93	30	62	60	60	—1⅝
UGI Cp 8¾s75	33	100	99	100	—1½
UnionBk 7.35s	15	91	90	91	+1
UnCarb 5.30s97	68	77⅝	76⅛	77⅝	+ ¼
UnCorp cv7s89	4	92	92	92	—5
UnCorp cv6s88	33	69¼	68	68	—10
Un OCal 8¼s76	68	102	101½	101½	
Un OCal 6⅝s98	4	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ⅛
UPacC cv4⅝s99	341	145½	130½	144½	+7½
Un Pac 8¾s85	2	107¼	106	107⅛	+1⅞
Un Pac 7.20s73	40	97½	97⅛	97⅝	
Un Pac 2⅞s91	10	49	49	49	+ ⅞
Uniroy cv5½s96	208	66	64⅛	64⅛	— ½
UnAirL cv5s91	327	74	72	72	—2¼
U AirL cv4¼s92	283	55½	54	55	
UAirc cv5⅛s91	81	68¼	68½	68⅞	— ⅞
UAirc cv4½s92	81	58	56	57½	—1½
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	284	91⅛	87½	89	— ⅛
U Brnd 6⅜s88	35	68	67	68	—2
U Bran cv5⅜s94	220	57½	53	54½	—2
UnGas Cp 5s80	1	80	80	80	—6½
UnGasC 9⅝s82	9	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+2⅝
UnGasC 4⅝s77	30	90	88⅛	88⅛	— ⅛
UnGasP 9⅜s90	2	108	108	108	+ ¼
UnGasP 8⅛s89	32	99	96½	96½	—1½
UnGasP 5⅝s78	5	86¾	86¾	86¾	
UnMrch cv4s90	99	65	60½	65	+2
U Nucir cv5s88	107	75	68	68⅝	—5⅝
US Leas 9⅛s74	37	100½	100	100⅝	— ¼
US Plywd 8s96	6	99	99	99	
US Rlt cv5¼s89	18	61	60	60	
US Stl 7⅝s2001	20	100⅝	99½	100	+ ¼
US Steel 4⅝s96	312	67⅛	66	66⅞	— ⅛
US Steel 4⅝s86	19	76⅛	76½	76½	— ½
US Steel 4s83	35	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	— ⅛
Unit Ut 9⅛s75	55	101½	101	101½	+ ¼
UnitUtil cv5s93	145	69½	68¼	69¼	— ¼
UV Ind cv5½s93	105	70½	68½	68½	—1½
UV Ind 5⅜s95	38	59	57½	57½	—1
Vanad cv4⅝s76	5	90⅝	90	90⅝	+ ⅝
Vendo cv4⅝s80	5	75	75	75	
VeryNuc 7⅝s98	13	109	108	108	
VaEIP cv3⅝s96	49	66⅛	66	66⅛	— ⅛
Va Sw 5s2003	5	59	59	59	—3
VirgRy inc6s38	9	75½	75½	75½	—1½
Virg Ry 3s95	10	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+1⅝
Wabash 7⅝s77	10	100	99¼	100	— ¼
Wabash 4⅛s91	57	59¼	55	59¼	+4¼
Wabash 4s81	17	74	73⅝	74	+ ⅝
Wgs El 6⅝s86	11	80½	80	80	—1
Walgrn cv5¼s99	35	74	72¼	72¼	+1¾
WallM cv5½s91	23	78	77¼	77¼	— ¾
WeanU cv5⅛s93	107	48⅞	45	48	+ ½
Wean 5⅝s93n	31	46	45½	46	—1½
WellsFar 7⅜s97	1	95¾	95¾	95¾	+1¾
vjWShr 4s2361f	39	12½	11	11	—1
vjWShr 4s2361r	108	12	10½	12	
WnArL cv5¼s93	55	88½	86	86	—2
Wn Elec 8⅝s95	50	105	102⅝	103⅝	— ⅛
Wn Elec 7¼s96	3	98½	98½	98½	
Wn Md 3½s79	10	70	70	70	—3¼
Wn Pac 5s84f	6	54¼	54¼	54¼	
WU Cp 10¾s97	150	98½	88	98⅝	+1½
WU Cp cv5¼s97	350	48½	44½	47	—2
WnUnT 8.45s95	2	98½	98¼	98⅝	+1⅛
WnUnT 8.10s98	10	93⅝	93¼	93¼	—1⅛
WnUnT 7.90s97	3	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	— ½
WnUnTel 6½s89	32	78	76½	78	+1
WnUnTel 5⅛s87	2	70	70	70	
WestgCre 8⅛s	24	100½	100	100	— ½
WestgCre 7.20s	19	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+ ½
WestgEl 8⅝s95	58	105	104⅝	104⅝	— ¾
WestgEl 5⅜s92	7	81	79	79⅞	— ⅞
Weyrh 8⅛s2000	20	104	104	104	—1½
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	15	102	101	101	—2¼
Weyerh 7.65s94	55	99	97¼	99	+ ½
Weyerh 5.20s91	44	81	77½	81	+2½
WhleSt cv3⅝s75	45	91½	91	91	
WhltCa cv5¼s92	110	65	63	64	—1
WhltM cv5¼s93	24	60	59	60	—5½
Whlttkr 10s89	33	83	78	78	—6
Whltkr cv4½s88	60	42	40	40	—2
Wickes Cp 6s92	2	79¾	79¾	79¾	
Wickes cv5¼s94	59	63	62	62	— ¾
WlllRs cv5¼s89	55	77	73¼	77	+1
Wms Cos 11s81	98	109	107½	108¼	— ¾
Wms cv5.65s91	297	135½	122	128	+4
WisCen 4½s2291f	8	47½	45½	47½	+1
Wis Cen 4s2004	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	
WisElP 2⅝s76	5	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ¼

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Wis Tel 7¼s2007	18	92½	91½	92½	+ ½
Wilco cv4½s93	38	66	64½	64½	—1½
Woolwth 7⅝s96	9	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
Wornel cv5⅝s94	47	67½	67	67	
Wyly cv7½s95	321	29½	26½	26½	—3
Xerox cv6s95	655	153	145	145	—5¼
YngSh 10½s2000	56	105	103½	103½	—1½
Zapata cv4⅝s88	96	66	65	66	+ ½
Zapat cv4⅝s88B	150	65⅝	65	65½	+ ½
Zapat cv4⅝s88C	126	66½	65⅝	66	—3⅞
Zayre cv5⅝s94	38	57⅝	57	57	+ ¼
Zurn cv5⅝s94	152	69	60	64	—6

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Antioq 3s78	1	81	81	81	
Austral 5½s79	74	95	95	95	
Aus 5¼s82 Oct	15	84½	84½	84½	
Austr fn5¼s80	1	92	92	92	
Australia 5s78	4	96	96	96	
Austral fn5s83	49	82	81½	81½	
Aust as fo4½s80	6	103	103	103	
Brazil 8¼s87	5	94	94	94	
Chile 3s93f	2	62¾	62¾	62¾	
Cuba 4½s77f	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Czech sl4s60xf	10	20½	20½	20½	
El Salv 3½s76	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ¼
Europ fn5¼s75	2	93	93	93	
Helsinki 6¼s77	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
Ila:C Cn fn3s77	3	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
HelRep fn3s77	3	96	95½	95½	
Jamaic 5¼s74	1	100	100	100	+31-32
Mexico 8½s87	11	99½	97	99½	+1
Mexico 8¼s97	37	91¼	89¼	89¼	—1
Mexico 6⅞s81	76	90	90	90	—4½
Mexico 6½s80	10	91	90	90	—1
Mexico 6¼s79	42	90¾	89½	89½	
Philipp 6½s80	2	91	91	91	
Poland 8s50xf	2	44	44	44	
Pol as4½s63f	5	24	24	24	—1
Poland 6s40xf	3	47⅛	45	47⅛	+2⅛
QuebecPr 8s78	6	99	98½	98½	— ½

Vl—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. xl—Ex interest. cf Certificates. st—Stamped. f—Dealt in flat. x—Matured bonds, negotiability impaired by maturity. nd—Next day delivery. xw—Ex warrants. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax. cv—Convertible bond.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account
DM Basis

S. Africa 8¾-82	99¾	100¾
Australia 8-86	95¼	99¼
Cassa Mezzogiorno 6½-78	90¼	91¼
Cavado 7-80	97¾	98¾
Centrest 8¾-85	101¾	102¾
CCA 6¾-80	95¾	96¾
CCA 7-84	95¼	96¼
CCA 8-86	98¾	99¾
CECA 5¾-86	87¾	88¾
CFE 6½-86	89¾	90¾
CFE 7¼-78	97¼	98¼
CFE 8½-79	101¼	102¼
Communautes Urb. 8-86	99¼	100¼
Credit Nat 8-86	98¼	99¼
CUF 6¾-77	98¼	99¼
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	98¼	99¼
E.S.B (Irl.) 8¼-86	98¾	99¾
Escom 7-78	98¼	99¼
Escom 8¼-86	98¼	99¼
Escom 9¼-80	104¼	105¼
Fomento 5½-78	94¾	96¾
Greater 5¾-84	88¾	89¾
Imatran 6-78	94¾	95¾
Manitoba 7-89	94¾	95¾
Manitoba 9¾-82	105¼	106¼
Nancy 8-86	99¾	100¾
Norges Kommunalb. 7¾-86	97¾	98¾
North Scot. 8-84	99¼	100¼
Raderness 6-80	94¼	95¼
Reed 6¾-83	94¾	95¾
Sacor 4 6¾-77	99¾	100¾
S.D.R. 8-86	98¾	99¾
SNCF 7¾-86	97¾	98¾
Watney 7-86	84¼	85¼
Bass 7-81	86	87
Iceland 8½-88	100¾	101¾
St Oil Ind. 8-88	96	97
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	79¼	
Ontario Hydro 7½-86	89	
Quebec 6½-87	81	
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	83	
Saab 7½-86	89	
Tenneco 7¾-88	89¼	
Worldbank 6½-82	82¼	
Worldbank 6¾-87	86	

Deutsche Marks
(Average Price)

Australia Oil 7-87	87¾
Copenhagen 6½-87	82
Courtaulds 6½-87	80
Courtaulds 7¾-87	87¼
Daimler 8-85	95¼
Elec. Council 7¾-86	93
ESCOM 8½-87	78¼
Eurofima 6¼-87	81¾
EIB 7¾-88	91½
Finland 7-87	83
Hammersley 6¾-87	81
IAD 6¾-87	81.40
ICI 6½-92	78¼
KHD 6¾-87	83¾
KLM 8½-88	99½
New Zealand 7-87	87

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	91	93
Brazil 8-84	92	93
CECA 8-85	97	99
E N E L 7¼-86	90	92
Eurofima 7¾-81	93	96

*For trading in DM

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	91½	92½
EIB 7-86	96½	97½
Burmah 7-86	90½	91½
Cons Eur 7-87	94	95
Denmark 6¾-87	88	89
Gr Met Hot. 6¾-87	84½	85½
Finland 7-87	88½	89½
ISE 6½-87	83½	84½
Oslo 6¾-87	88	89
Reed 6¾-87	85½	86½
Slater 7¼-87	84½	85½

French Francs

Air Liquide 8½-78	96	97
BASF 7½-87	89¼	90¼
Caisse N. Tele. 7½-84	90	91
EIB 7¼-81	94	95
Gervais Danone 5-87	85½	87½
New Zealand 7½-87	86	87
Oslo 7¼-87	86	87
Petrol BP 7-80	92¾	93¾
Quebec 7½-87	87¼	88¼
Renault 7¼-87	84¼	85¼
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	89½	90½
Roussel UCLAF 7-79	95	96
Ugine Kuhlmann 8-78	95¼	96¼
World Bank 7¼-87	84¼	85¼

Guilders

ABN 6-79	89¼	90¼
Amro 7¼-88	85¾	86¾
BP 6-79	89½	90½
Euro 5¾-79	87	88
EIB 6-82	85½	86½
Govett 6½-79	92¾	93¾
KLM 6-79	87¼	88¼
Mees 5¾-79	87½	88½
Michelin 6½-79	93	94
Philips 6-79	90	91
South Africa 7½-78	92½	93½
Thyssen 7½-78	95	96

Insurance Stocks

AllCityIns .12		7¼	7⅞	
AmBkrInsFla .20	80	10¼	10⅜	
ABkrLfFla .20b	6	16¼	17¼	
Am Family Cp	62	5¾	6¼	
AmFidelLfe .08b	108	5¾	6¼	
AmFoundLf .10e		2¾	3¼	— ⅛
AmFndrsLf .10b	2	10	11	
Am Guaranty Fin	6	3¾	4¼	
AmHeritagLf .26	13	16	16¾	— ¾
Am Income Life	8	8	9	— ¼
AmIntlGrp .26	128	75	75¾	—3½
AmIntlRein .15h	22	60	61	— ¼
AmIntGrp pf 2		225	230	—10
AminvstLfe .15r		2	2½	
AmNatlFinl .38	5	7⅞	8¼	
AmPioneer Cp	1	4	4¾	
AmReinsur 1.20	47	23¼	23¾	
AmReserve .24	35	14¼	15	
AmStatesLf .05e	5	12⅞	13⅝	
AmUndrwrltr .22	5	12	13	— ¾
AssocMadis .05r	10	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
BMA Corp .45e	5	19½	20¼	
BnkrsSecLf .20	3	4⅜	5⅛	
BeneficNat Cp	2	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
BenefStdA .40	1	5¾	6½	
BenefStdB .40	2	5¾	6½	
CalifWnSta .28a	1	16	17	
CaroCasual .15e		2½	3⅛	
Centenni Cp .40e	16	20½	22	—4
ChaseNat Life	260	7½	8½	
ChespkeLf A .15e		4⅜	5⅛	
ChespkeLf B .15e		4¼	4¾	
Chubb Corp 1.28	115	51⅝	51⅞	+ ¼
CoastalSta Cp	34	4⅜	5	— ⅛
College Univ		9¾	10¼	
ColonLf&Ac .20	6	28	30	
Columbia Natl	78	3⅜	3⅞	— ⅛
Combine Ins .40a	386	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
ConnGenIns .72	174	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅜
Cont Am Lfe .84		14½	15½	
CottonState Lfe		7¼	7¾	
CriterionIns .24b	2	55	57	+ ½
CriterionIns wt		16½	17½	
Crum&Frst 1.40a	163	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
CrumFor pf2.40	288	64	68	—2
Durham Life .80	8	24¾	25½	— ⅜
ERC Corp .52	21	35½	34½	—1
EldoradoGen	47	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
EmpFirMar .15e	10	5⅜	5⅞	
Empire Gen	6	2¼	2⅝	— ⅛
EmployrCas .80a		28	30	
EquitLfeIowa .30	22	13¼	14	
EquitLfWash .36	4	14¼	15¼	— ⅞
ExcelsiorNY .60		13⅝	14⅝	
FMIC Corp	14	8	9	+ ¼
Family Life	36	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
Farm HomLf .30		5½	6½	
FarmNewWL .12	18	58	60	—2
Farmers Grp .76	27	46	47	
FidelCpVa .20	38	4	4¼	+ ⅛
FidelUnLfe .40e	64	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅝
FinlSecGrp .32	19	6	6½	— ⅛
FstAmFin .28	2	12¼	13¼	
FstColonyLfe .28	14	8⅞	9¼	
FstExecutive Cp		4⅜	5⅜	
FstFederLf .32a		10	13	
First United Inc	2	2⅛	2½	
FoundatnFinl Cp		1¼	1½	
Founders Finl	47	2⅛	2⅝	
Franklin Lfe .60	299	25⅝	26¼	— ¼
GL Enterprises	19	1½	1¾	
Gen Reinsur .40	42	193	197	—1
GeoWashCp .12	77	5	5¾	— ½
GlobeLfAcc .08r	41	9¾	10¼	— ⅛
GovtEmpins .30	133	42⅝	43⅝	—1½
GovtEmplyIn wt	40	21¼	22¼	—1
GovtEmpLfe .24	21	57¼	58¼	— ¾
GtComwlth Lf	21	2⅝	3⅛	
Gt Equity Finl		11¼	12¼	— ¼
Gt Southn Cp .40	39	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Guaranty Nat	2	3	3¾	
Hamilton Intl	33	1⅞	2⅛	
Hamlltn Nat .10e		4⅛	4⅝	
HanoverIns .50	23	11¾	12¼	— ¼
HartfStmBlr 1.56	50	36	37	
HomeBenef .84		23¼	24¾	
HomeSecurLf .50	22	37¾	39¾	+2½
HoraceMan .07e	4	8⅛	8⅝	
IndepLibty Lfe	4	2¾	3⅛	
IndepLfeAcc 1.44	1	19	19¾	+ ¼
IndianaGrp .50	12	15¼	15¾	
Intercntl Finl	260	2¼	2¾	
Interfincl .20	36	6⅝	7¼	— ⅛
Intl Holding		3	3½	
InterstateCp .20	27	8¾	9¼	
InvestGrnty Lfe		11	10	
InvHeritKy .07e		6⅛	6⅞	
Inv Ins Co Am	20	2⅞	3¼	
JeffrsnNatLf .20	11	22½	23½	—1
KansCityLife 2	z30	56	60	— ½
Kemperco Cp .80	46	21⅞	22⅞	—1⅛
KyCentLfe .16	101	5⅞	6¼	
LamarLife .40		12½	14	
LibertyNat Lfe	51	34⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
Life Am Bost s		1⅞	1⅞	
LifeInsGa .46	1	14¼	15½	
LifeInv Inc	36	11¾	12½	— ¼
Lifesurance Cp	12	3⅛	3½	
LincIncLf .40a	3	7	7¾	
La Sou Life		5¼	5¾	
LoyalAm Lfelns	5	7⅛	7⅝	— ¼
Manch LfeCas	24	2⅞	3⅝	
Manhatt Lfe .32e	281	4	4½	
MassGen Lfe		4	4½	+ ⅛
McMillenCp .08e	10	9½	11	—1
Mercury Gen .30		12½	13⅛	
MidwNat Ohio		9¾	10⅛	
MidwstUnLf .49r	z18	11⅛	12¼	
ModernAmLf .14		4	4½	
ModrnSecL .10e	5	2¼	2½	
MonarchCap .66e	62	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
Monumntl Corp	24	18⅝	19	+ ½
MotClAmIns .14		6½	7¼	— ¼
MutSavLfe .40e	28	8	8½	+ ¼
NN Corp 1	43	19	20	— ½
NatLife Fla	30	2⅝	3	— ⅛
NatOldLine .20	125	4⅝	4⅞	
NatResLf .34	2	8¼	9	— ½
NatSecurIns s	10	3⅝	4⅛	— ⅛
NatWestn Lf	11	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
NationwidA .20e	90	11⅛	11⅝	+ ¼
NationwideLf .55		26	27	
NoreastHrt .80a		18	19½	
NorNatLfe .12e		2⅛	2½	
NrwstNatLfe .45	32	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
Oh Casualty 1.04	85	42⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
OldRepInt .70a	146	17½	18½	+1
PacStd Life	7	2⅛	2½	
PeerlessIns .50	2	9¾	10⅛	— ⅛
Penn Life	2645	1⅞	2⅛	
PeoplesProt B	2	1¼	1¾	
PhilaLife .44b	46	21⅜	21⅞	
PiedmtMan .14	1	5⅞	6⅜	
PreferdRisk .12e	12	15¼	16¼	—1¼
Pres Life		3	3¾	— ¼
ProtectiveLfe .44	z25	12¼	12¾	
ProvidLfeND .24	5	8	8½	— ⅜
ProvLfe&Acc .80	4	71	74	
Reliable Lfe .60a	2	16	16¾	
RepNatLfe .25	50	6¾	7⅛	
Safeco .90	38	45⅝	46½	— ⅛
StPaulCos .72	80	46⅞	47⅝	— ⅜
SecurAmLfe .10r		6¼	6¾	
SecurConn Lfe	3	14½	15¼	
SecLfe&Acc .36	12	9¾	10¼	
Secur Life Ga	2	17¾	18¾	— ¼
So Caro Ins .36	12	16¾	17½	— ¼
SouUnAla .10e	2	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
SouthlandFin .30	12	22⅞	23⅝	— ⅛
Sowstrn Lfe .80	129	34½	35	+ ¼
SovereignCp .05h	11	7	7½	—1½
StdLifeIns .28	12	6⅝	7⅛	
StdSec Life	7	6	6⅝	+ ¼
Statesm Gr .15r		3¾	4¼	
Sunset Lfins .25r	z20	16	18	
SuretyFinl .05e		3	3⅝	
ThomJeffLf .10e	10	4¼	5	
TimeHolding .30	12	15	16	
Titleins Minn .42	10	11	12½	
Transport Life	10	2¾	3⅛	
Unac Intl		4¼	5	
Unicoa		19¼	20¼	
Unicom Ins Grp	15	2½	3	
UnitAmer Life		2¾	3⅛	
UnitBenfitLfe 2	2	180	195	
UnitFireCas .64e	7	16¾	17¾	
UnitFireins .50e	2	7½	8¼	
UnitLibtyLf .20e		4½	5	— ¼
UnitSav Life	5	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
UnitSvcsLfe .28b	27	12¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Variable Annut	17	10⅛	10⅝	
Vico Corp	40	2⅞	3⅛	
WashngtnNat .60		16⅛	16⅞	
WashNat pf2.50	11	30¾	31¾	
WestnCasSur .64	11	22½	20	
WestnStaLf .22r		6¾	7¼	
Windsor Life	8	3⅝	4¼	
WiscNatLfe .20e	4	16	17½	—1
World Svc Life	6	11¾	12	
Zenith Nat Ins		3⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Zenith United	10	2⅝	3	

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	44⅝	45¼
Baystate Corporation	27¼	28
Cleveland Trust	73½	74½
Detroit Bank Corporation	38¼	39
Fidelity Corporation Pa.	35¼	36
First Nat. Bank Cinn.	23¾	24½
First Nat. Bank Maryl.	21¾	22¾
Franklin Nat Bank N.Y.	19	19¾
Girard Corporation	41	41¾
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	51¾	52½
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	30¼	31¼
Lincoln First Banks	21	21½
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	43¼	44
Nat. City Bank Cleveland	24¼	25
New England Merch Boston	17½	18¾
Philadelphia Nat Corp.	30¼	31
Pitts Nat. Corporation	30¼	30¾
Prov Nat Corporation	28¾	29½
Secur Pac. Corporation	21½	22¼
Shawmut Ass. Boston	38¼	39¼
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	36¼	37
U.S. Trust New York	39	40
Unit. Va. Bankshares	29¾	30¼
Virginia Nat. Bank	23	23½

BEARER SHARES OF CAPITAL GROWTH COMPANY S.A.

We buy at U.S. $0.88
We sell at U.S. $0.90

Universal Venture Capital S.A.

c/o Box 4634, Beirut, Lebanon.
Prices valid until December 10, 1973.

Forward Contract Exchange Co. Ltd.

Dec. 3, 1973 Close	Dec '73	Mar. '74	Jun. '74	Sep. '74	Dec. '74
Bid	815	815	815	822	825
Offer	830	830	840	835	865
DJIA 822.34					
Bid	360	362	364	364	357
Offer	369	373	377	380	389
FTI. 364.2					
Bid	4350	4250	4100	4250	4000
Offer	4350	4400	4300	4350	4600
TKDJ 4461.84					

Amsterdam telex: 16102 INDX NL.

LE FONDS DELTEC POUR L'AMERIQUE LATINE

Société anonyme

Registered Office: LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringen

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of LE FONDS DELTEC POUR L'AMERIQUE LATINE will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14 Rue Aldringen, on December 20th, 1973, at 14:30 o'clock for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matter:

Election of an Auditor.

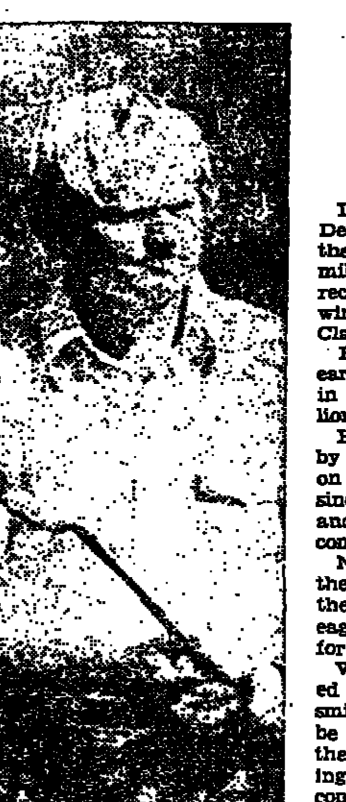
Shareholders are advised that no quorum for the extraordinary general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken by a majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder either by himself or by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the extraordinary general meeting of December 20th, 1973, the owners of the bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with a bank.

The Board of Directors.

SPORTS

Nicklaus Passes $2-Million Mark



Jack Nicklaus

By Lincoln A. Werden

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Fla., Dec. 2 (NYT).—Jack Nicklaus, the Golden Bear, became a $2-million golfer yesterday after receiving a $30,000 reward for winning the Walt Disney World Classic.

Big Jack brought his career earnings to $2,012,068—the first in the game to reach the $2-million category.

His triumph, which he scored by one stroke, was his seventh on the tour this year, his 51st since he left the amateur ranks and the third in a row in this competition.

Nicklaus went out in 32, taking the lead from John Mahaffey, the young Texan, by sinking an eagle 3 and finishing with a 67 for 275.

While Disney characters cavorted and encircled him, Nicklaus smiled and said he was pleased to be the leading money-winner for the third year in succession, noting his winnings of $308,362 for competing in 18 events this season. He also appeared satisfied that he made it to the winner's circle with an aggregate of 13 under par after he had begun the tournament by placing in a tie for 22d in the first round.

The runner up was Mason Rudolph, the 39-year-old professional from Clarksville, Tenn., who finished third to Nicklaus in this year's PGA championship. Rudolph had a chance for a tie if he had birdied the 18th hole but he 2-putted instead for a par 4 and closed with a 68 for a total of 276. Mahaffey, leader after the second and third rounds, placed third at 277 after a one-under-par 71.

Nicklaus, who won in 1971 with a total of 273, was 21 under par for 267 a year ago when he slashed to first place with a nine-stroke advantage. Among other golfers who have won three tournaments in a row are Arnold Palmer, who did so in the Phoenix and Texas Opens several years ago, Ralph Guldahl in the Western Open, Gene Littler in the Tournament of Champions and the late Willie Anderson, who won the U.S. Open from 1903 through 1905.

Walter Hagen, however, captured the PGA title four times, from 1924 through 1927. The only one who is close to the $2-million mark is Nicklaus's old rival from Latrobe, Pa., Arnold Palmer, whose earnings for his career total $1,633,651.39.

Big Jack trailed Mahaffey beginning the round, as he and four others had tied for second two strokes back of the 25-year-old Texan after 54 holes. Playing in the group ahead of Mahaffey, Nicklaus holed a birdie at the second green to go 9 under par. Minutes later, Mahaffey also sank his 3 there, which made him 11 under regulation figures.

But a big swing came at the 514-yard par 5 of the Magnolia Course when Nicklaus ran in his putt for an eagle 3 where Mahaffey had taken a par. They were now all even. A bogey at the fifth cost Mahaffey the lead, since Nicklaus carded his par 4 there. With a sizable gallery watching, Nicklaus pitched a magnificent wedge approach shot to within 6 inches of the flagstick at the ninth hole and then tapped in his tiny birdie putt for a 3 and an outward nine-hole score of 32. Mahaffey, who was even with par for the front nine of the 7,162-yard course, now trailed Nicklaus by two strokes.

Girl Is Killed In Argentina

POSADAS, Argentina, Dec. 3 (AP).—A young girl was killed and 20 soccer fans were injured when a dispute at a soccer game erupted into a two-hour riot with police

Three of the injured were listed in serious condition, police said.

The incident developed when a fan threw a bottle at a referee, hitting him in the face. The game was called at the end of the 24th minute of the first half as fans poured onto the field.

Police used tear gas to calm the crowd, but only succeeded in provoking a bottle-throwing confrontation. Players and coaches fled to the dressing rooms.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Nov. 30, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GenMot	1,033,600	51⅛	45¾	48⅞	+ 3⅛
Anmutors	758,600	9¼	7⅞	8⅝	+ 1
Texacoinc	715,900	28⅝	25⅝	26⅞	— 1⅛
McDonald	710,000	54⅞	44⅝	50¾	+ 3¼
Bauschlb	661,700	41½	30⅜	20½	—10¼
AmTel&Tel	630,500	48⅞	46¾	46⅞	— 1¾
GulfOil	619,300	22⅛	20¾	21½	+ ⅞
Chrysler	566,700	18⅛	15⅛	16⅛	— 3⅛
Britpet	522,500	14⅞	14	14½	— ⅛
DisneyW	517,000	47¼	40½	44	+ 1⅛
Fairchcam	502,900	61	52⅛	52⅞	+ 5⅛
RCA	492,300	19¾	18⅞	18½	— 1⅛
EastKodak	475,400	121	114¼	114¼	— 7⅛
SouthernCo	444,300	15⅞	14¾	15⅞	—
KresgeSS	442,300	32½	30	30	— 2⅜
MatsuchEl	438,300	17	15	16⅝	— 2¼
IntTelTel	431,900	30½	28	28	— 2¾
Polaroid	424,600	87¼	70⅞	73⅞	—14⅞
Tacipaw	418,900	15½	14⅞	14¾	— ⅞
Monsanto	402,900	54⅛	49⅞	49½	— 5⅛

Issues traded in: 1,924.
Advances: 242; declines: 1,505; unchanged: 147.
New highs: 12; lows: 827.

Volume

Last week	93,819,850 shares
Week ago	70,300,151 shares
Year ago	96,731,326 shares
1973	3,668,659,587 shares
1972	3,815,993,895 shares
1971	3,569,155,970 shares

Market Averages

Week Ended Nov. 30, 1973

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indust.	846.93	810.56	822.25	—31.75
20 Transp.	173.93	166.82	175.18	+ 2.28
15 Utils.	91.39	87.42	87.93	— 3.20
65 Comb.	265.45	253.72	256.70	— 6.58
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	98.72	94.88	95.96	— 3.48

American Exchange

Week Ended Nov. 30, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HoustonOil	308,600	57¼	46¼	54⅛	—2⅛
Syntex	265,000	126	113¼	123¾	+5¾
ButtesGas	219,600	33⅛	29⅜	29⅜	—3⅞
ChampHome	216,100	4	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
McCullOil	216,100	5¾	4⅞	5¼	— ¼
TexasIntl	161,500	9⅞	8	8¾	— ½
CutterLabA	159,700	17¾	12⅞	17¾	+4¾
BowmarIns	150,600	25½	20⅝	22½	—3½
WUI Inc	141,500	15½	13⅞	15½	—
LoewsTh wt	124,900	6	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛

Volume: 16,403,280 shares.
Year to date: 688,783,250 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,324.
Advances: 200; declines: 982; unchanged: 152.
New highs: 4; new lows: 587.

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Dec. 6	8.25	7.57	7.68
Dec. 13	7.84	7.46	7.58
Dec. 18	7.87	7.29	7.41
Dec. 20	7.85	7.25	7.37
Dec. 27	7.65	7.11	7.24
Jan. 10, 1974	7.62	7.10	7.25
Jan. 15	7.60	7.04	7.20
Jan. 17	7.61	7.15	7.31
Jan. 24	7.60	6.18	7.36
Jan. 31	7.58	7.16	7.33
Feb. 7	7.54	7.24	7.45
Feb. 12	7.53	7.26	7.46
Feb. 14	7.49	7.23	7.44
Feb. 21	7.51	7.31	7.53
Feb. 28	7.30	7.22	7.45
Mar. 7	7.64	7.40	7.65
Mar. 12	7.67	7.41	6.67
Mar. 14	7.68	7.42	7.68
Mar. 21	7.69	7.43	7.70
Mar. 28	7.71	7.45	7.74
Apr. 4	7.75	7.51	7.81
Apr. 9	7.76	7.52	7.83
Apr. 11	7.81	7.55	7.87
Apr. 18	7.80	7.58	7.89
Apr. 18	7.80	6.56	8.00
Apr. 19	7.76	7.66	7.95
Apr. 25	7.83	7.61	8.04
May 2	7.84	7.62	8.03
May 7	7.84	7.65	8.04
May 9	7.83	7.67	8.08
May 16	7.83	7.69	8.09
May 23	7.83	7.69	8.05
May 30	7.72	7.64	7.81
June 4	7.73	7.41	8.06
June 21	7.74	7.64	7.72
July 2	7.66	7.32	7.39
July 30	7.68	7.56	7.91
Aug. 27	7.67	7.45	7.88
Sept. 24	7.65	7.41	7.74
Oct. 22	7.44	7.28	7.64



J&B Rare.
It costs a little more.
(But you can always save on inessentials)

Eurobonds

(Continued From Page 9)

half as much. Bonds convertible into other high-quality stocks such as Eastman Kodak and American Can also declined in much smaller proportion to the losses registered on Wall Street.

A similar emphasis on "quality" was also apparent in the straight bond market. The Amoco 8 3/8s, for example, lost a quarter point during the week to 98 1/4 while Mexico 8 3/4s, issued a week ago at par, were quoted at 94.

With Eurodollar deposit rates back through the 10 percent level last week, short-term instruments have become increasingly attractive and the main sufferers are straight bonds of less than triple-A standing such as Mexico.

In the same category is the $25 million, 15-year issue currently being offered for Star Holdings, the U.K. property firm. It is widely assumed that the coupon will have to be set at 9 1/2 percent, up 1/4 percent from the indicated level, to make the issue move.

No other new issues have been announced and it is generally assumed that there will not be any until short-term rates begin to resume their aborted downtrend. The European Investment Bank has put off floating a $50 million loan because it does not want to pay more than 8 1/4 percent and that is not feasible under present circumstances.

The disaster area of the week was the deutsche-mark sector, where bond prices dropped as much as seven points. "It's a one-way market with no buyers," one dealer reported. Yields on DM bonds are now approaching 10 percent, almost a full point over dollar bonds and a sharp reversal from a few weeks ago when the yield gap was in favor of DM bonds.

Fears of an economic slowdown coupled with the impact of the oil crisis has fueled speculation that the mark will become a candidate for a devaluation and has caused a stampede out of the currency. Capital gains achieved from the DM's appreciation in the foreign exchange market still allow bondholders to show a profit after selling bonds at a sharp discount from the issue price and these profits are being taken.

Issues planned for the kingdom of Denmark and an Italian state-owned agency have been postponed.

Prices on Luxembourg and French-franc issues continued to fall although the absence of any recent new issues made for more subdued trading than in the DM sector.

Dealers had been anticipating that the secondary market for dollar bonds—straights and convertibles—would be getting some important buying support once the U. S. foreign exchange controls were lifted. The interest equalization tax (IET) expires next June and the controls on foreign investments are scheduled to end by the end of 1974 at the latest.

Rumors in Washington have the administration taking steps to begin easing out the controls as early in January. However, whenever they are eliminated, there is a good chance that the anticipated support for the secondary market will not occur.

To prevent a massive and sudden outpouring of funds from the United States—and the attendant negative impact on the nation's balance-of-payments—the administration is reportedly considering only lifting the direct investment controls for new ventures. This would bar U. S. companies from redeeming outstanding Eurobonds (assuming the companies had the spare cash or that it could raise the money more cheaply at home).

Also reportedly under consideration is a plan to retain the IET for outstanding issues on the theory that the terms for these loans were tailored for the international market and in many cases are more generous than can be had in the New York market. The fear is that there might be a sudden heavy outflow of investment funds to buy up Eurobonds, which would also hurt the balance of payments.

In Washington, a Treasury Department spokesman would only say that these "will be very important policy questions when the time comes."

International Institutions
(7-15 Years)
Nov. 28: 9.17 %; Nov. 21: 8.95 %

Industrials (7-15 Years)
Nov. 28: 8.30%; Nov. 21: 8.68 %

Industrials (3-7 Years)
Nov. 28: 8.48 %; Nov. 21: 8.19 %

Market Turnover

	Nov.30	Nov. 23
Cedel $	209.0 mil.	$200.4 mil.
Euroclear	$213.0 mil.	$238.0 mil.

NBA Results

Friday's Games

Capital 121, Buffalo 113 (Hayes 48, Chenier 33; McMillian 30, McAdoo 29).
Houston 110, Detroit 95 (Tomjanovich 25, Newlin 20; Lanier 19, Ford 15).
Chicago 115, New York 97 (Love 24, Sloan 22; Frazier, Jackson 15, Bibby 14).
Milwaukee 117, Boston 93 (Dandridge 27, Jabbar 24; Cowens 22, Silas 19).
Los Angeles 123, KC-Omaha 107 (Goodrich 30, West 28; Kojis 23, Archibald 19).
Phoenix 107, Portland 99 (Haskins 36, Scott 27; J. Johnson 24, Wicks 22).
Cleveland 113, Philadelphia 110 (Carr 34, Wilkens 38; Van Arsdale 29, Carter 24).

Saturday's Games

Golden State 120, KC-Omaha (Russell 37, Barnett 26; Lacey 26, Williams 23).
Portland 134, Los Angeles 115 (J. Johnson 31, Wicks 30; West 26, Price 18).
Boston 120, Chicago 98 (Havlicek 29, Cowens 26; Sloan 25, Walker, Love 17).
Detroit 121, Phoenix 109 (Mengelt 30, Bing 22; Van Arsdale 21, Haskins, Walk 19).
Denver 107, San Antonio 86 (Simpson 19, Long 18; Hamilton 17, Silas 13).
Philadelphia 108, Houston 106 (Mix, Ellis 24, Jones 20; Newlin 30, Neely 17).
New York 119, Cleveland 99 (Jackson 30, Bradley, DeBusschere 20; Wilkens 24, Smith 15).
Atlanta 120, Seattle 110 (Hudson, Maravich 36, Gilliam 10; Haywood 26, Stallworth 23).

ABA Results

Friday's Games

Carolina 124, Memphis 98 (Calvin, Littles 17, wens 14; Neumann 20, Edge 16).
Utah 104, San Antonio 91 (Wise 33, Boone 18; Naer, Hill 16, Hamilton 15).
New York 123, Denver 102 (Erving 32, Williamson 25; Robisch 19, Green, Roberts 16).
San Diego 145, Virginia 139 (Johnson, Lamar 29, Grant 17; Gervin 37, Carter, Eakins 28).
Indiana 107, Kentucky 104 (McGinnis 27, Netolicky 22; Issel 31, Gilmore 20).

Saturday's Games

New York 128, Virginia 127 (Erving 36, Roche 26; Gervin 32, Eakins 28).
Carolina 120, Kentucky 113 (Cunningham 21, Owens 19; Issel 21, Gale 19).
Indiana 116, Memphis 112 (McGinnis 24, Netolicky 17; Edge 31, Thompson 24).
Denver 107, San Antonio 86 (Simpson 19, Long 18; Hamilton 17, Silas 13).

More Sports News On Page 13

ROSE PARK TRUST S.A.

Notice is hereby given to shareholders that on November 13, 1973, an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders has decided to modify the name of the Company into "The Pacific Fund S.A.". Shareholders are invited to present their certificates for stamping to Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg. The stamping stating the above modification is required for valid dealings on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange as from March 3, 1973.

Bank of Cyprus

The Bank of Cyprus group of companies has been reorganised under a new parent company, the Bank of Cyprus (Holdings) Limited. The group's banking activities will continue to be conducted in Cyprus by both the Bank of Cyprus Limited and the Mortgage Bank of Cyprus Limited and in the United Kingdom by the Bank of Cyprus (London) Limited.

In connection with the reorganisation the Bank of Cyprus group was advised by

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Bank of Cyprus Limited,
86-90 Phaneromeni Street,
NICOSIA

Bank of Cyprus (London) Limited,
27-31 Charlotte Street,
LONDON W1P 4BH

PEANUTS



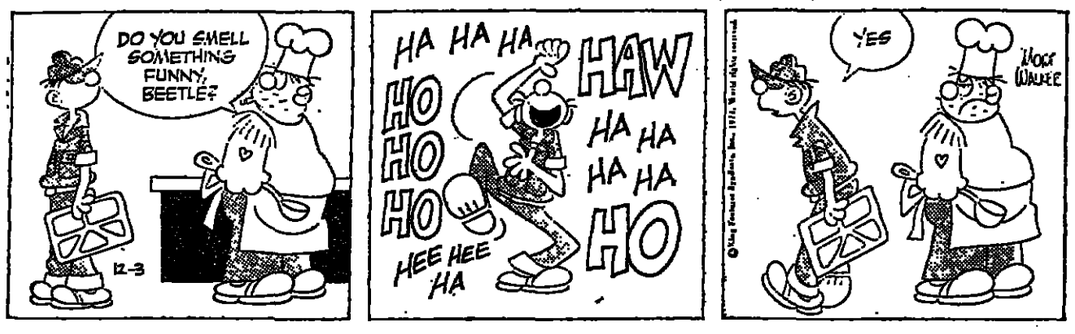
B.C.



LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



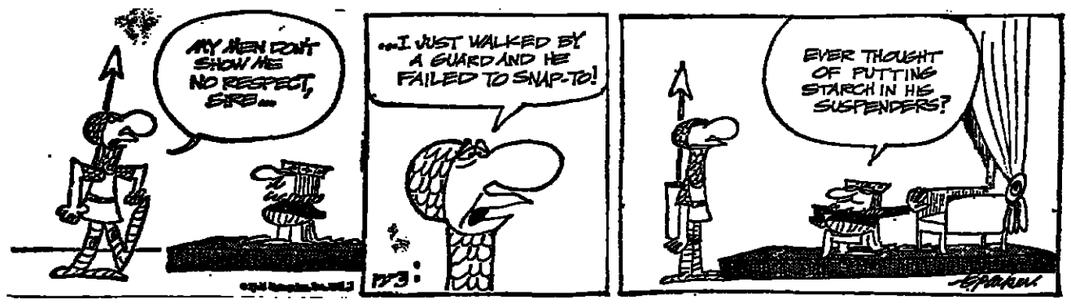
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



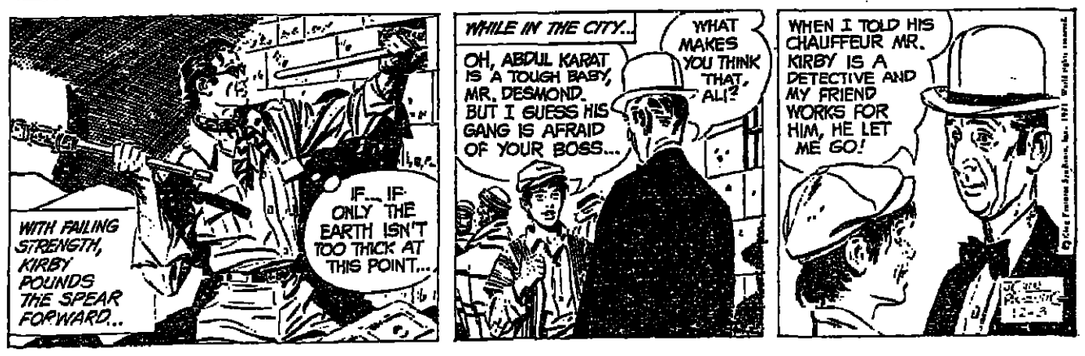
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS — By Robert Byrne

Savielly Tartakower, the Franco-Polish grandmaster and wit, once remarked, "It is always better to sacrifice your opponent's men." For the average club player, that advice is hardly needed—it's the only principle on which he operates.

So regular is the clickety-clack of captured pieces tumbling from the board in these set-tos that a blindfolded observer could easily believe he was attending a ping-pong match. Should a kibitzer audaciously suggest that a weak square or superior mobility be exploited, he would be hooted down for putting on airs.

On a higher level is the player who is willing to be persuaded of the value of such an abstract positional element as mobility—as long as it's free. But just intimate that he sacrifice a pawn for it and you'll discover that his loyalty does not extend deep enough to reach the surface of the chessboard.

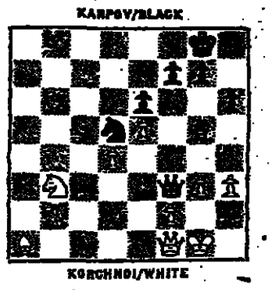
Comparisons Are Odious

Of course, comparing the respective values of such disparate elements as material and mobility always presents a challenge, but that challenge is the source of a great part of the fascination of the game. A recent test in which mobility emerged victorious was the Viktor Korchnoi-Anatoly Karpov encounter from the Soviet championship. What made it all the more important was that Korchnoi, who lost, is one of the all-time great partisans of material.

Korchnoi met Karpov's rare Polish Defense by deviating from the flanchetto he projected at move 2 in favor of 5 P-K3, bringing pressure to bear on the QNP. Karpov could afford to postpone direct defense of that pawn with 5 . . . N-B3, since 6 PxP, PxP; 7 RxR, QxR; 8 BxP, N-Q5! would have gained him the exchange.

Despite his weird-looking opening play, Korchnoi had the advantage of a superior center after his 10th move. To combat that, Karpov's 13 . . . N-B3! aimed for the breakup 14 . . . P-N5 while

KARPOV/BLACK



KORCHNOI/WHITE

Position after 40 . . . Q-B6

daring Korchnoi to accept the sacrificed QNP.

Although 14 RPxP, RPxP; 15 BxP, Q-N3; 16 BxN, BxB; 17 Q-B2, Q-N2!; 18 KR-K1, RxR; 19 BxR, R-R1 would have given White no means to save his KP (20 B-N2?, R-R7!), Korchnoi was determined to find a way to grab a pawn. Setting up his defense with 14 P-K5 and 16 Q-N1, he reached his objective with 18 BxP.

However, the price was steep: the White center pawns became rigidly immobile and Karpov's king knight got a beautiful outpost at Q4; also, Korchnoi's queen bishop was locked out of play after 20 BxR.

Korchnoi had to desist from 24 B-B1 (intending the consolidating 25 B-K3) because of 24 . . . Q-N6!; 25 QxQ, RxQ; 26 B-K3, NxB; 27 PxN, BxN; 28 BxB, RxP, permitting Black to recover the pawn with a resulting superior pawn formation.

Pressure Maintained

Throughout the simplification at moves 26-28 and 36-37, Karpov maintained his positional pressure, finally achieving the decisive queen infiltration, which culminated in 40 . . . Q-B6! There was no longer a defense, 41 Q-N1 succumbing to 41 . . . N-K6!; 42 PxN, BxPch; 43 K-R2, B-B7!; 44 O-KB1, BxPch; 45 K-N1, B-R7ch!

Korchnoi sealed the move 41 P-R4 at adjournment, but resigned in the face of 41 . . . B-K6!; 42 PxB, QxNPch; 43 K-R1, QxPch; 44 K-N1, Q-N6ch; 45 K-R1, NxP; 46 Q-K2, N-N5; 47 Q-KN2, N-B7ch; 48 K-N1; N-R6ch.

POLISH DEFENSE

White Korchnoi	Black Karpov	White Korchnoi	Black Karpov	White Korchnoi	Black Karpov
1 N-KB3	N-KB3	15 RPxP	RPxP	29 Q-Q1	Q-B3
2 P-KN3	P-QN4	16 Q-N1	PxP	30 P-R3	N-Q4
3 P-B3	B-N2	17 PxP	P-R3	31 Q-Q3	Q-R5
4 P-QR4	P-QR3	18 BxP	Q-N3	32 N-Q2	R-R7
5 P-K3	N-B3	19 B-K2	RxR	33 N-N3	N-N5
6 P-Q4	P-K3	20 BxR	Q-R2	34 Q-N1	N-Q4
7 Q-QN4	B-K2	21 N-B4	R-N1	35 R-B1	Q-R1
8 QN-Q2	N-R2	22 B-N2	B-R3	36 R-B8ch	QxR
9 B-Q3	O-O	23 Q-B2	Q-N2	37 QxR	Q-B5
10 P-K4	P-Q3	24 B-R1	N/3-N5	38 Q-N1	Q-K7
11 O-O	P-B4	25 Q-Q2	R-QB1	39 Q-QB1	B-N4
12 NPxP	QPxP	26 N-K3	NxN	40 Q-B1	Q-B6
13 B-N2	N-B3	27 QxN	BxB	41 P-R4 & Resigns	
14 P-K5	N-Q4	28 QxB	R-B7		

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE PLUNDERED PAST

By Karl E. Meyer. 353 pp. Illustrated. Atheneum. $12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

Beyond everything, Karl E. Meyer's "The Plundered Past" is an enlistment into a crusade. Urgently, it tries to draw our attention to the rapid disappearance, through depredation and neglect, of humankind's artistic and archaeological heritage. Fervently, it attempts to teach us what has been done about this problem in the past (almost nothing), what is being done now (too little) and what ought to be done in the future (if anybody cares enough) to fend off disaster. And in case we won't take Mr. Meyer's word for it, he devotes a full third of his book to tables, resolutions, declarations and laws—all selected to document the problem and suggest some possible solutions—and to what he claims is one of the most extensive bibliographies yet compiled on the subject.

Yet, surprisingly enough, "The Plundered Past" is extremely entertaining to read. For every point he has to make, he has an interesting story to tell. And as a recent convert to the enthusiasms of archaeology (and the author of "The Pleasures of Archaeology") he knows how to dig. So the stories are pretty revealing.

Is there any limit to what plunderers will steal, now that buying art has become among the most lucrative of investments and the looting of archaeological sites has grown pandemic? Consider the story of one New York dealer in pre-Columbian art who invested $80,000 in building an airstrip and lifting an entire temple facade from a Mayan site, in Mexico. (Do such dealers have brass? When the Mexican authorities demanded the facade's return, this dealer asked if he could have his $80,000 back.)

Do prestigious public museums ever get involved in such illicit goings-on? Well, New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art honorably declined to purchase the Mayan temple facade and even alerted the Mexican government to its presence in New York. (In this case, Metropolitan Director Thomas P.F. Hoving abided by a museum policy of not telling the names of dealers; he simply wrote the name of the facade-owner on a slip of paper, stuck the paper halfway into his breast pocket and gestured at it with his chin.) But on the other hand, consider the Met's now notorious purchase of that Greek calyx krater—a story retold here by Mr. Meyer in all its succulent detail. Or consider the st of the Raphael portrait gai and lost by the Boston Muse of Fine Arts some three ye ago.

And does this questionable t fic in art ever obstruct the p of scholarship? Obviously, it d but to understand to w degree, consider Mr. Meyer's of "The Fourth Codex"—disco ed in modern times and a poss key to deciphering a still obsc hieroglyphic AA which seems have been looted from a cav the south of Mexico and sol an anonymous collector. (To day, the existence of the cc is known only because it surf briefly at a 1971 exhibit "Ancient Mayan Calligrap before disappearing back int unknown owner's collection.

And so it goes, as Mr. M guides us down the hi thoroughfares and up the l alleys of the illicit art baz I used to think it amusing many years ago in Philadel a shady-looking type approa me and whispered, "Psst, wa buy some Dégas prints?" pronounced it "Daygass print but it seems a musing no lor For Mr. Meyer persuades us the illegal traffic in art i destructive, all-pervading self-perpetuating mechanis with the people of archaeo cally rich countries conden by poverty to take up the tc robbers' trade (in Costa Rica many as 5 000 out of a popula of 1.5 million may be engage full or part-time plunderi with dealers compelled to dea the knowledge that if one do play the game, another will; with museums, particularly A ican ones, locked into a com tion for glamorous coups. the only losers are such re abstractions as mankind, civi tion and future generations.

What's more, Mr. Meye somewhat reasonable and sy thetic. He understands and plains the conflicting claim humankind's "cultural patrim —the claim of nations hu ing to be fed by their roo the past; the claim of colle driven by what La Bruyère called "a passion often so vi that it is inferior to lov ambition only in the perfe of its aims"; and the clain museums that have become ing more than passionate lectors in institutional forms.

Oh, well. As Mr. Meyer cludes, the entire dilemma soon be mooted by the ten and artifacts of contemp civilization. For if the build continue to level the face of earth, and the concrete cont to spread over it, the past, many another endangered cies, may simply cease to In that case, I suppose we find some comfort in Santay famous words, "Those who d remember the past are cond ed to relive it." But I think that's quite the mes Santayana had in mind.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a reviewer for The New York T

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

C	O	G	S			E	S	A	U	S		I	W	A
A	T	R	I	A		T	A	S	S	E		G	A	S
G	R	A	S	S	H	O	P	P	E	R		O	N	E
E	A	S	T	T	O			U	G	A	N	D	A	
		S	E	R	M	O	N		P	E	L			
		T	L	R		E	R	G			A	G	A	S
S	H	A		G	R	A	S	S	S	K	I	R	T	S
W	A	N		R	U	N		P	A	I	T		A	R	T
I	N	D	I	A	N	G	R	A	S	S			S	E	S
G	E	S	T				A	C	H		S	S	E	
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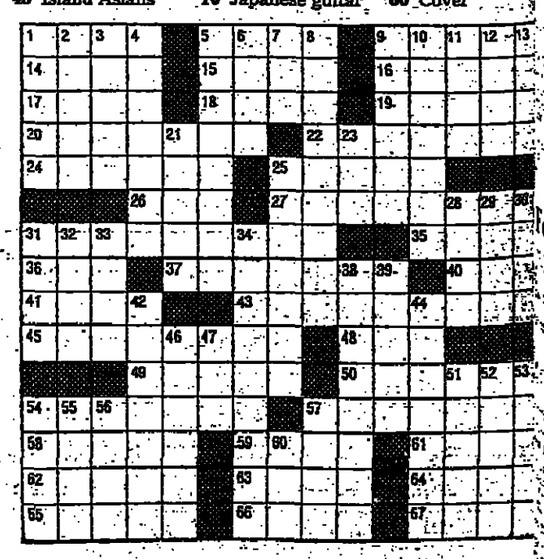
CROSSWORD — By Will W

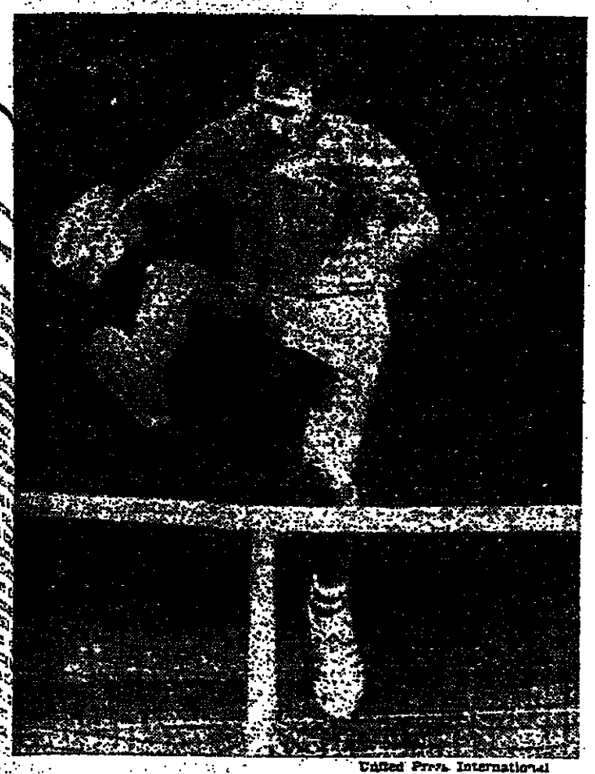
ACROSS

1 Salad item, for short
5 Word with let or pupil
9 The 23d is a famous one
14 Indigo plant
15 Hawaiian city
16 Speech fault: Suffix
17 Baseball team
18 Korean apricot
19 Closing words
20 Habiliments
22 Becomes aware of
24 Short football kickoff
25 Author of "Clash by Night"
26 Swedish town
27 "Dere Mable" author
31 Cabinet name
35 Wheel part
36 Fish of Europe
37 A limited one can be valuable
40 Asian holiday
41 New or Fair
43 Island Asians
45 Birthplace of a certain chip
48 Certain hold
49 Physician
50 Insect stage
54 Stanley, for one
57 "Bartered Bride" composer
58 Woo
59 Turkish regiment
61 Give off
62 Main artery
63 Danube city
64 Deed
65 Actress Claire
66 Maugham's "The Razor's ——"
67 Writer Zane

DOWN

1 Part of a poem
2 Common station name
3 George V et al.
4 Plaintive poems
5 —— share alike
6 Tim or Alice
7 Than: Ger.
8 Kind of ticket
9 Missouri tributary
10 Japanese guitar
11 Guinness
12 Kind of baseb drive
13 Bernstein wor
21 Rickenbacker
23 Poetic word
25 Of a Soviet ar Var.
28 Philadelphia's ex-mayor
29 Holiday highlights
30 Network
31 Young goats
32 Inkling
33 Char
34 Bar mix
38 Make the best
39 "—— but you
42 Spanish rasca
44 Starter of a 50
46 Gong with indefinite pitc
47 Bravo
51 Circus figure
52 Cordial flavor
53 Unkempt
54 Memento of a scrape
55 Dupe
56 Gray kangaroo
57 Joined the clu
60 Cover





United Press International

hn Newcombe leaps net after beating Stan Smith.

Laver and Newcombe Bring Davis Cup Back to Australia

By Neil Amdur

CLEVELAND, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Australia paired its big singles guns, John Newcombe and Rod Laver, as a surprise doubles weapon yesterday and brought home the Davis Cup from the United States, where it had spent the past six years.

The 29-year-old Newcombe and the 35-year-old Laver blitzed the American team of Stan Smith and Erik Van Dillen, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, for a decisive 3-0 victory in the best-of-five match series.

The one hour, six-minute mismatch was the worst defeat ever for an American doubles team in the 73-year history of the Davis Cup. It contrasted sharply with the tense three-hour, five-set singles triumphs by Newcombe and Laver on opening day that had started the cup on the road to Down Under.

It was not until late Friday night, after the two singles matches, that Neale Fraser, the Australian captain, settled on Newcombe and Laver as his doubles team instead of the anticipated Laver-Ken Rosewall team. And it was not until one hour before the match yesterday that Fraser made public his choice.

"I don't think too many people expected us to play Newcombe and Laver," Fraser said, clutching a tiny toy koala bear that had become the good-luck symbol of the Aussie squad. "I think we really confused them."

"I didn't think they'd pick those guys," Dennis Ralston, the disappointed American captain, said. "If I had had that team, I wouldn't have."

Played Twice

Laver and Newcombe had played only two tournaments as a doubles team this year and won both, including the Australian indoor title several weeks ago that may have been the tipoff to Fraser's intentions.

You could not have asked any more from any two players, and even Laver, who seldom dwells on superlatives, said, "I think it's the best I've played in doubles."

The Aussies never lost serve nor came within a break point of losing it. They won nine service games at love and lost only one point in five service games in the final set when Smith drove a backhand return off Newcombe cross-court for a winner.

Laver was the dominant figure on the court, picking up where he left off Friday night, when he seemed to find a magic second wind in rubbing out Tom Gorman, 8-10, 8-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

The red-haired lefty played with a keenness that had been missing all season, as if the return of the Davis Cup to Australia had become a personal mission.

"The only other time I ever saw Laver come close to the way he's played here was when he beat Rosewall love and love on the pro tour four or five years ago," said Ralston, who has given The Rocket some of his tougher moments on the court. "He served extremely well—deep and consistent—something he hasn't been doing."

Friday night, Newcombe outlasted Smith, America's big gun and the world's No. 1 player, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3, 3-6, 8-4, in a three-hour struggle that opened the three-day competition at Public Hall.

Then Laver, outplayed in the first three sets by Gorman, ran off a string of 13 straight points between the fourth and fifth sets.

The Newcombe-Smith opener sustained a consistent level of quality. The match changed momentum on such delicate strokes of fate as a mishit hacker's return of serve by Smith that brought him back early in the fourth set, two overruled calls early in the fifth set that saved Newcombe, and a net cord winner that gave the Aussie match point in the 10th game.

By contrast, Laver, returning to the Davis Cup for the first time in 11 years, was serving for 5-2 in the first set before letting the 27-year-old Gorman fool him with change-of-peace returns.

It was only after Laver returned to the style he knows best—hitting out and on the run—that he overwhelmed the American by breaking him at love in the opening game of the final set and again at 15 in the third game with successive running forehands drilled cross-court.

Newcombe, the U.S. Open singles champion who was selected for singles over 39-year-old Ken Rosewall, called his match with Smith "the toughest five-set match I have won in the last five years."

In the fifth set, the play was so intense and close that the server trailed in eight of the 10 games. Five of the games played to deuce, and a sixth might have if a call by a service linesman had not been overruled by Mike Blanchard, the referee.

It was Smith's first defeat in a challenge round or Davis Cup final and only his second cup defeat in 17 singles matches.

"I played tougher matches under tougher conditions," said Smith. "But it's the best I've seen Newk play."



Associated Press

Left-handed Rod Laver follows through during match against Tom Gorman in Davis Cup.

NFL Vikings Lose, 27-0

Bengals Shut Out Minnesota, Bills Stop Falcons

INCINNATI, Dec. 2 (UPI).—
ar Parrish ran a recovered
ible back 23 yards for a touch-
n, Essex Johnson scampered
yards for another score and
Anderson fired a seven-yard
hdown pass today as the Cin-
ati Bengals enhanced their
off chances by upsetting the
nesota Vikings 27-0.
e victory was the fourth in
w for the Bengals and boosted
record to 8-4. Cincinnati,
ding Pittsburgh and Cleveland
the Central Division cham-
ship of the American Confer-
is undefeated in all six home
s this season.
e Vikings, who already have
hed the title in the Central
ion of the National Confer-
played sluggishly and suf-
their second loss in 12 games.
was the first time Minnesota
failed to score in 161 games.
Vikings were last blanked by
Chicago Bears in 1962. The
also ended a personal scor-
string of 151 games for Min-
a kicker Fred Cox.
er Horst Muhlmann kicked a
rd. field goal to give the
als a 3-0 lead, Parrish picked
Minnesota fumble late in
second quarter and returned
yards for a touchdown.
ngals' linebacker Ken Avery
the ball loose from Ed Mari-
and the ball bounded into
ish's arms. He darted un-
ed into the end zone to give
innati a 10-0 half time lead.

Bills 17, Falcons 6

Atlanta, O. J. Simpson, be-
ng the second leading single-
n ground-gainer with two
s left to play, ripped off 136
s to lead Buffalo to a stun-
17-6 upset over Atlanta,
ping the Falcons' seven-
e winning streak.
though Simpson did not
for the Bills, his long
ers kept the Bills' drives
and 243-pound fullback
Braxton bulled across twice
the one-yard line, first with
left in the first period and
with 7:37 left in the third.
npson came into the contest
ing only 98 yards to take
second place in single-sea-
rushing and his performance
him 1,583 so far this year.
er Cleveland star Jim
Brown holds the single season record of 1,863, which he set in 1963. Brown previously held the second best mark, also, with 1,545 he gained in 1965.

The loss left Atlanta with an 8-4 record and was a blow to their hopes for the first NFC playoff berth in the history of the club. The victory gave Buffalo a 7-5 record and kept them alive with a remote shot at a wild-card spot in the AFC playoffs.

The Bills, two touchdown underdogs, got an early break when Fred Forsberg recovered an Atlanta fumble at the Falcons' 27-yard line and quickly took it for the first score of the game.

Atlanta unable to move in the first period, finally got a drive going in the second but had to settle for a 26-yard field goal by Nick Mike-Mayer with 5:05 left in the half to cut the Bills' margin to 7-3.

Jets 28, Colts 17

At New York, Joe Namath, gaining revenge against the team that put him out most of the season, threw 15 yards for one score and set up the decisive field goal with a 63-yard pass to lead the New York Jets to a 20-17 victory over Baltimore.

Namath, who missed eight weeks with a separated shoulder suffered against the Colts on Sept. 23, threw 15 yards to Emerson Boozer in the second period and set up Bobby Howfield's decisive 18-yard fourth-period field goal with a 63-yard pass to Jerome Barkum. The field goal made it 20-7 before the Colts rallied to make the final score close.

The Colts blew an opportunity to tie the game in the last period after they moved to the Jets' 25. A holding penalty against Elmer Collett set them back to the 40 and George Hunt missed a 46-yard field goal attempt with 1:51 remaining.

Pats 30, Chargers 14

At Foxboro, Mass., Jim Plunkett dove for two touchdowns and passed for a third while Mack Herron returned a kickoff 92 yards for the other TD as New England tripped San Diego, 30-14, for their third straight triumph.

The victory marked the first time New England has won three in a row since 1969 and the first victory over San Diego since 1966. The Chargers have won five and tied one since that time.

Plunkett hit Randy Vataha with a 14-yard loft pass to put New England ahead to stay, 16-14, late in the second period. At 5:12 of the third quarter, Plunkett capped a 10-play, 69-yard drive with a one-yard plunge and then went over the top from three yards out early in the fourth period for the final score. Jeff White added an 11-yard field goal for the Patriots, who were guilty of five turnovers.

Redskins 27, Giants 24

At Washington, gimpy-legged Sonny Jurgensen threw 11 straight completions and engineered two long fourth-period touchdown drives to rally the Redskins to a last-ditch 27-24 victory over the New York Giants.

Jurgensen began his heroics with 12:42 left in the contest when the Giants, who at one point led by 18 points, took a 24-13 advantage on a field goal.

The veteran quarterback, hampered by bad knees, took his team 77 yards in nine plays, hitting on five-of-five passes with Larry Brown hammering over from six yards out for the second of his three touchdowns in the game.

The Washington defense held and the Redskins got the ball back on their 34 with 6:43 remaining. Jurgensen connected on six more in succession and fired a 61-yard shot to Brown for the go-ahead score with 3:45 left.

Rams Top Bears, Win Division Title

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Los Angeles nailed down the championship of the National Football Conference's Western Division by grounding out a 26-0 shutout over the crippled Chicago Bears.

The Rams won a division crown in Coach Chuck Knox's rookie season on four field goals by David Ray, a three-yard touchdown run by Jim Bertelson and a nine-yard scoring dash by Les Josephson with just 3:07 left in the game.

The key factor in the victory, however, was the 152 yards rushing churned out by Lawrence McCutcheon in 24 carries.

The Rams' victory—their 10th of the season against two losses—plus the Atlanta Falcons' 17-6 loss to Buffalo, assured Los Angeles of its first division championship since 1969.

Los Angeles and Atlanta could tie in the won-lost column if the Rams lose their remaining two games and the Falcons win theirs.

But the Rams would still go to the playoffs based on a superior record in divisional play—5-1 against 4-2 going into next week's games.

Packers 30, Saints 10

At Milwaukee, Green Bay converted three interceptions of Archie Manning passes into touchdowns and Chester Marcol added three field goals to give the Packers a 30-10 victory over New Orleans.

Manning completed 14 of 23 passes for 143 yards but Jim Carter, Tom Toner, and Al Matthews picked off three of his aerials to help the Packers to their highest point total of the year.

The Packers' 13-3 halftime lead was cut to 13-10 late in the third quarter when quarterback Jerry Tagge fumbled on his own 32 and two plays later Manning zipped a 29-yard touchdown pass to Jubilee Dunbar.

Raiders 17, Oilers 6

At Houston, Ken Stabler hit Fred Biletnikoff with a 21-yard touchdown pass to break a 3-3 tie, and Phil Villapiano's 52-yard dash with a fumble recovery set up the clinching score to give sluggish Oakland a 17-6 victory over the Oilers.

Stabler, the leading passer in the NFL, spotted Biletnikoff alone at the 21 and the receiver broke away from Willie Alexander for a touchdown at 13:52 of the third quarter.

Houston pulled to within four points on Skip Butler's second field goal of the day from 16 yards out at 9:46 of the final period.

Lions 20, Cards 16

At St. Louis, Bill Munson hit Charlie Sanders with a five-yard touchdown pass with 10:11 left in the fourth quarter to give Detroit a 20-16 victory over the Cardinals.

Munson and Sanders set up the touchdown with a 54-yard pass play after the Cardinals had tied the game, 13-13, on a 43-yard field goal by Jim Bakken.



United Press International.

TOUCHING—Bob Foster exercises his long reach during bout against Pierre Fourie.

Gets 15-Round Decision

Foster Retains Title Against Fourie

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 2 (AP).—Bob Foster of the United States outpointed Pierre Fourie of South Africa in a 15-round bout last night and retained the world light-heavyweight championship.

It was the first professional fight between a black and a white in this nation's history.

There were no knockdowns, but both men were bloodied as Foster scored his second decision over Fourie in less than four months. The champion had outpointed Fourie in Foster's hometown of Albuquerque, N.M., on Aug. 21.

As he did in the Albuquerque fight, Foster used his seven-inch reach advantage and sharp left-hand punching to outbox Fourie. The rematch, however, was marred by frequent clinching. Fourie opened a cut over Foster's left eye in the 11th round, and Foster drew blood from Fourie's nose in the 12th. But neither fighter showed much damage at the final bell.

All three officials voted for Foster under a scoring system that awarded 7 points to the winner of a round and 6 or less to the loser, with 7 each for an even round.

Roland Dakin of Britain, the referee, scored it 103-99; one judge, Timothy Keleher of Albuquerque, called it 103-95, and Sydney Beck of South Africa, the other judge, saw it 101-98. The Associated Press scored it 103-94 for Foster.

The 34-year-old Foster, who outweighed his 30-year-old opponent, 174 1/2 pounds to 167, appeared to have trouble with his timing in the early rounds but took control in the eighth round.

Fourie, trying desperately to get inside the champion's reach, was warned repeatedly during the bout at the outdoor Rand Soccer Stadium.

His 51st Success

Foster, fighting for a record purse for a light-heavyweight of $200,000, ran his pro record to 51 victories against 6 losses. Fourie now has 44 victories, 2 losses and 1 draw.

Fourie went to the floor in the final round, but it was ruled that he stumbled.

"Keep him worried," Fourie's manager, Alan Towell, kept shouting in the sixth round. "That's the main thing."

But Foster never looked worried and in the second half of the fight he controlled the pattern by starting each round strongly with a flurry of spearing lefts and then waiting for Fourie to come to him.

The fight was watched by a multiracial crowd of about 40,000, but the seating was segregated. A wedge of seats set aside for black South Africans was sparsely filled.

More Sports News On Page 11

Aussie Rugby Team Tops U.K. in 3d Test

WARRINGTON, England, Dec. 2 (UPI).—The Australian Rugby League team regained The Ashes after three years with a 15-5 victory yesterday over Great Britain in the third and deciding test.

The visitors owed their success to superior teamwork and skill, their sound backing up and to their more enterprising and dominant pack of forwards.

4 TDs in 2d Period

Navy Gives Army 10th Defeat, 51-0

By Gordon S. White Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2 (NYT).—In the most one-sided contest of the 74 Army-Navy football games, Navy trounced the Cadets, 51-0, yesterday to bring a bright conclusion to another Navy losing season.

It also brought one of the darkest days in the 84-year history of Army football. Never has a team so dominated this service rivalry that began at West Point, N.Y., in 1890, when Navy accepted an Army challenge and traveled up the Hudson River to beat the Cadets, 24-0. And never before has an Army team had such a poor season record as these 1973 Cadets, who lost all 10 of their games.

After scoring a touchdown on the opening drive of the game for a 6-0 lead, Navy made a complete rout of the game in the second period with four touchdowns and a field goal to hold a 37-0 lead at half-time.

Two more touchdowns in the third quarter established Navy's triumph as the largest margin of victory in an Army-Navy game. Navy's scoring fell only 4 points short of the series record of scoring by both teams set in 1959, when Navy beat Army, 43-12, for a 55-point total.

It was a big day for George Welsh, who concluded his first season as Navy's head coach in record fashion. His fourth victory of the season for Navy did much to erase the memory of the seven losses the Middies suffered along the way this year.

Navy's success came on the strength of a penetrating ground attack led by Cleveland Cooper, the fine junior tailback. He picked up 102 yards on 18 runs and tied an Army-Navy game record by scoring three touchdowns against the Cadets.

Cooper and others ran through and around Army for a total of 366 yards on the ground. Welsh tried to ease the pain for Army and its coach, Tom Cahill, as the Navy coach used all 59 midshipmen suited for the game and used each of them for at least one full quarter of action.

Georgia 10, Georgia Tech 3

At Atlanta, Georgia quarterback Andy Johnson completed only five passes but one of those was a 12-yard touchdown strike early in the third period that gave the Bulldogs a 10-3 victory over Georgia Tech and a berth in the Peach Bowl.

Alabama 35, Auburn 0

At Birmingham, halfback Wilbur Jackson's running and pass-catching led top-ranked Alabama to a 35-0 victory over arch-rival Auburn to give the Crimson Tide a perfect record going into its Sugar Bowl football game against Notre Dame.

Notre Dame 44, Miami 0

At Miami, Wayne Bullock and Pete Demmerle each scored two touchdowns as fifth-ranked Notre Dame smothered Miami, 44-0, to finish with its first unbeaten regular football season since 1949.

Okla. 45, Okla. St. 15

At Stillwater, Okla., Oklahoma quarterback Steve Davis scored on runs of seven, nine and eight yards to lead the No. 2-ranked Sooners to a 45-15 slaughter of arch-rival Oklahoma State.

Tenn. 20, Vanderbilt 17

At Knoxville, Ricky Townsend kicked field goals of 34 and 37 yards in the last five minutes of the game as Tennessee rallied to beat Vanderbilt, 20-17, in a Southeastern Conference contest.



United Press International.

Army coach Tom Cahill grimly watches.

NHL Results

Friday's Game
nesota 5, Vancouver 4 (Golds-
y, Featherstone, Grant, Harvey,
eld; Ververgaert, Lemieux, Bou-
Wright).

Saturday's Games
nesota 1, Los Angeles 1 (Drouin;
arseille).
Louis 4, New York 4 (Giroux, R.
2, Balmer; Gilbert, Ratelle, Park,
brail).
nto 3, California 2 (Sittler, Ec-
e, Ullman; J. Johnston, Ullman).
nta 2, Pittsburgh 2 (Leiter, Ly-
Watson, MacDonald).
alo 4, Detroit 1 (Luce 2, Martin,
y; Redmond).
ago 5, Montreal 0 (Rota 2, Hull,
Mikita).
adelphia 2, New York Islanders 1
achuk, Watson; Harris).

WHA Results

Friday's Games
Angeles 5, Winnipeg 2 (Heiskala,
, Sutherland, Walters, Ward;
, Hall).
nto 2, Minnesota 1 (Carleton,
, Connelly).

Saturday's Games
ton 2, Quebec 2 (G. Howe, Tay-
ark Howe; Tremblay, Caron 2).
sland 4, Edmonton 2 (Clearwater,
Finder, Young; Perkins, Harri-
Angeles 5, Chicago 4 (Ward 2,
ano, McDonald; Sicinski, Hardy,
on, Whitlock).

llege Football

ama 35, Auburn 0.
on College 42, Holy Cross 21.
da 49, Florida St. 6.
gia 16, Georgia Tech 3.
St. Army 0.
homa 65, Oklahoma St. 15.
27, Baylor 0.
21, TCU 19.
e Dame 44, Miami (Fla.) 0.
na 24, Rutgers 6.
ana 14, LSU 0
nessee 20, Vanderbilt 17.

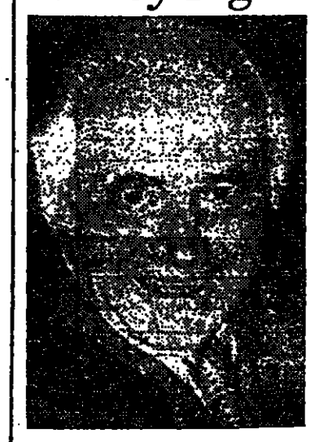
NCAA Playoffs
(Division II)
e St. 53, South Dakota 10.
nabling 17, Delaware 8.
iana Tech 18, Western Illinois 13.
ern Kentucky 25, Lehigh 16.

(Division III)
ia 36, Bridgeport 14.
nberg 21, San Diego U. 14.

Friday, Saturday College Basketball Results

SATURDAY'S GAMES
East
Lafayette 79, Gettysburg 70.
Lasalle 87, Lehigh 37.
Penn St. 70, Bucknell 57.
Rochester 78, Cornell 59.
Syracuse 123, Buffalo 73.
Boston St. 85, Framingham St. 59.
Brown 78, Rhode Island 67.
Niagara 102, St. Michael's 77.
Connecticut 102, Yale 88.
Princeton 84, Fordham 44.
Villanova 71, Richmond 58.
West Virginia 82, Pitt 78.
Lincoln 87, Rutgers 72.
Marshall 91, W. Carolina 76.
South
North Carolina 97, Houston 74.
Howard 74, Catholic U. 72.
Kentucky 81, Miami (O.) 68.
Virginia Tech 62, VMI 51.
Southern Miss. 93, Georgia St. 76.
Midwest
Indiana 47, Citadel 55.
Purdue 117, SIU (Edwardsville) 71.
Michigan 56, SIU (Carbondale) 74.
Notre Dame 112, Valparaiso 62.
Michigan St. 78, Central Mich. 70.
Xavier (Ohio) 88, Aquinas 48.
Northwestern 83, Ohio U. 81.
SMU 77, Missouri 73.
Kansas St. 87, Utah 32.
Kent St. 81, Mounts Union 55.
Wisconsin 77, Rollins 55.
Southwest
Roberts 105, Southwestern (Tex.) 75.
Oklahoma City 78, TCU 77.
West
UCLA 85, Maryland 64.
Utah St. 78, Trinity (Tex.) 67.
Colorado 85, Air Force 61.
Denver 71, Colorado St. 64.
Montana St. 73, Oregon 72.
Southern California 100, Arizona 78.
FRIDAY'S GAMES
East
Georgetown 66, St. Leo's 52.
Navy 95, Lycoming 68.
Penn 93, New Hampshire 42.
Vermont 69, Maine 60.
Duquesne 85, Wheeling 53.
Boston U. 87, Assumption 79.
Sacred Heart 123, New Haven 74.
St. Joseph's Pa. 65, Army 54.
Temple 79, W. Chester 66.
Holy Cross 81, Dartmouth 79.
South
Tulane 81, UA-Huntsville 65.
Georgetown 66, St. Leo's Fla. 58.
Florida St. 92, Hofstra 63.
Tennessee 80, N. Texas St. 71.
Alabama 88, Ga. Tech 64.
Tenn. St. 74, Knoxville Col. 65
Grambling 92, Paul Quinn 74
Georgia 94, LSU-New Orleans 63
Southwest
Texas A&M 85, Houston Baptist 72.
Arizona 101, Illinois 80.
Wake Forest 74, Rice 70.
Midwest
Oklahoma 87, Oklahoma City U. 58.
Oklahoma St. 72, Tulsa U. 54.
Far West
UCLA 101, Arkansas 79.
Oregon 105, U. of the Americas 61.
Hawaii 82, Alabama 69.
TOURNAMENTS
Schaefer Metro Classic
(First Round)
Coppin St. 84, Baltimore Loyola 81.
Iona
(First Round)
St. John's N.Y. 80, Jacksonville 64.
Clemson 87, Auburn 72.
Cortland State Dedication
(First Round)
E. Stroudsburg 83, Conn. 55.
Colonial Classic
(First Round)
Cheyney St. 65, Bridgeport 63.
Southampton 75, Brockport St. 72.
William Penn Tipoff
(First Round)
Iowa Wesleyan 75, Graceland 66.
William Penn 84, Grinnell 58.
Geneseo 71, Alamo 69.
Slippery Rock 71, Quinnipiac 61.
Colleges of South Carolina
S. Caro. St. 111, Voorhees 86.
Shreveport Classic
(First Round)
Centenary 82, McNeese 72.
Louisiana Tech 97, Stephen F. Austin 77.
Binghampton Invitational
(First Round)
Oneonta 71, Brooklyn 68.
Binghamton 73, Baruch 62.
Dillar Invitational
(First Round)
Jackson Miss. St. 91, Southern UNO 62
USIU Invitational
(First Round)
UC San Diego 86, Occidental 81.

Finley Fighting Probation



Charles O. Finley

CHICAGO, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Charles O. Finley, owner of the Oakland Athletics, says he will take Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn to court to fight Kuhn's fines of $7,000 and probation imposed on Finley as a result of actions during the World Series.

Finley said that he was notified Friday by Sandy Hadden, an assistant of Kuhn, that the commissioner has "determined to sustain his earlier action in assessing fines against the Oakland Athletics and placing Finley on probation in connection with various fines which occurred during the 1973 World Series."

"I continue to feel that the commissioner has acted beyond his authority in this matter, that his fines were unjustified, and I will seek relief from the courts," Finley said.

Observer

All-Purpose Alibi

By Russell Baker

WASHINTON—Here are pressing questions about the energy crisis and answers supplied by the experts.

Q. What is the energy crisis?

A. The energy crisis is the finest all-purpose alibi in America today. If you can't deliver the goods, it is because of the energy crisis. If you want to raise prices, it is necessitated by the energy crisis. If you want to cancel a visit with your wife's relatives, tell them, "Sorry, it's the energy crisis." If your children bump into you leaving a pornographic movie house, just explain that it's the energy crisis.



Baker

Q. Wasn't anybody smart enough to notice until right now that we were running out of oil?

A. Of course! Children of the 1930s—and they are running the government today—were aware of it. "What will happen when we have used up all the oil?" they used to say. "What a silly question," their parents used to reply. "Before that can happen science will come up with something new to replace oil."

Q. Why hasn't science come up with something new to replace oil?

A. Because if it did, economic disaster would result. Oil companies would collapse. So would shipping and pipeline companies. Texas would become a disaster area and American taxpayers would have to put every sheikh in Arabia on welfare. There would no longer be any reason to build the Alaska pipeline.

Q. If the people running the government knew the energy crisis was coming, why didn't they stop construction years ago on the interstate highway system and use the money to build railroads?

A. Because they knew the interstate highway system would be needed to help save gasoline when the energy crisis occurred. Without the interstate highways' capacity to move traffic at 70 miles an hour, it would be impossible to cut gasoline consumption by reducing the speed limit to 50 miles an hour.

Q. Instead of going on daylight saving time to cut electricity usage a little at the end of the day, why not close down television after 9 o'clock so people will have to go to bed?

A. If television shut down at 9 p.m., it would be the end of the 11 p.m. TV news shows all over the country. These shows are vital to fighting the energy crisis because they are often sponsored by gasoline companies whose commercials advise the audience how to cut gasoline consumption.

Q. I have just bought a large car which uses a gallon of gasoline every eight miles. Since the people running the government knew the energy crisis was coming, why didn't they tell the auto makers, so the auto makers wouldn't have made this car and sold it to me?

A. Because the people running the government were concerned about your safety. They did not want you to take your family onto turnpikes teeming with gigantic tractor-trailers unless you were all traveling in a vehicle much sturdier than the average tiny compact, particularly since your family includes three large children, two aging cats and a grandfather who is almost as big as Muhammad Ali.

Q. If I throw away my new big car and buy a new tiny compact car to help fight the energy crisis, where shall I put my three large children, two aging cats and oversized grandfather when I take advantage of my fantastically lower gas consumption to go on a family holiday?

A. Strap them on a bicycle rack attached to the back of your car. Alternatively, tell them they can't go along this time on the family vacation and give them the all-purpose alibi: "Sorry, kids, gramps and cats, but there's an energy crisis on."

Q. Why was the energy crisis begun at this time, just when I was finally beginning to get interested in Watergate?

A. The government reasoned that since fewer and fewer people believed anything the government said anymore, it should hold the energy crisis right away while there were still a few people left to believe in it.

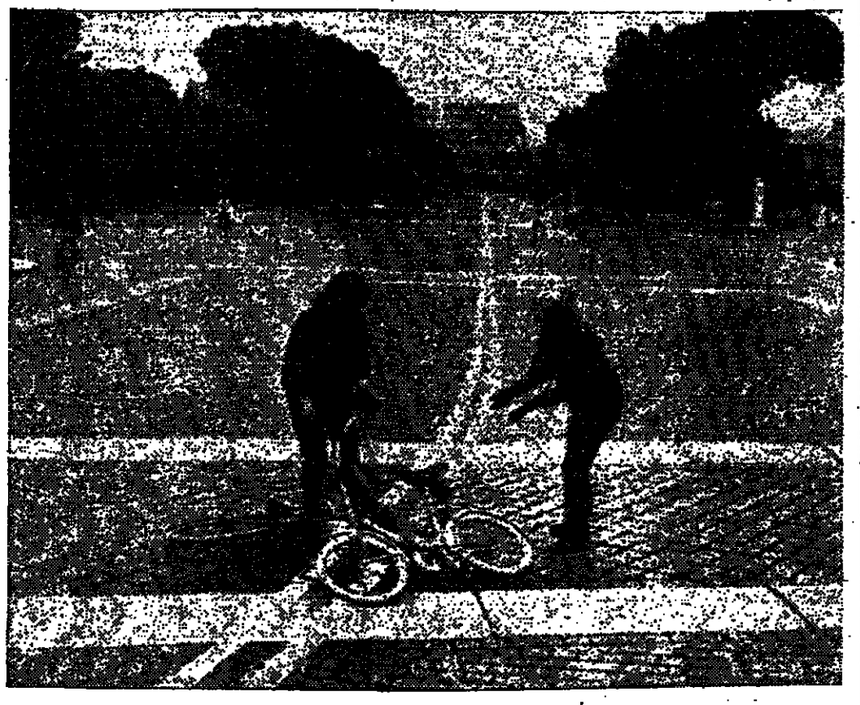
Soviet Woman Awakens After 21-Year Sleep

MOSCOW, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Nadezhda A. Lebedin has awakened in the Ukraine after sleeping 21 years, according to the trade union newspaper, Trud.

Trud said that the woman's problem began in 1952, when recovering from the flu, she began to get bad headaches and lost her speech.

During her "lethargic sleep, she was absolutely immobile, not even able to open her eyes," Trud said. She had no reaction to pain, but her internal organs kept functioning and she was fed "artificially," it added.

The paper, which did not give the woman's age, nor explain why she awakened, said that her eyesight has been restored, she can speak and is now learning to walk again.



ACCIDENT—Cars were banned in Rome Sunday (except taxis) but the city was not free of accidents. Two bicyclists discuss a collision on the Via dei Fori Imperiali a block away from the Colosseum.

Keystone.

Course at MIT

The Study of Failure Meets With Only Limited Success

By Robert Reinhold

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (NYT).—Nothing seems to work these days. The mail is late, the railroads are bankrupt, products fail, fuel is scarce and government seems helpless to cope. Few forces seem to dominate modern life like the fear of failure—failure in school, business, marriage, health.

Indeed, the theme of failure has become so dominant a one in our times that scholars and students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have organized a course to dissect its anatomy, explore its causes and effects, and ponder ways in which to cope with it.

If anything has come out of a semester of free-swinging debate, it is that failure is a much more complex and elusive notion than most would have thought—and that failure is often an essential stepping stone to success.

The new course, called "Failure of Human Systems," is the brainchild of Frank P. Davidson, a lawyer who has made a fair success of himself in such diverse careers as farmhand, futurist, systems analyst, and specialist in "macro-engineering," or the study of all the complex human and institutional aspects of engineering projects.

"I was struck that so many of the institutions of society are really set up to deal with failure," he said, citing the courts and prisons, bankruptcy and tort law, the welfare system, the insurance industry, medicine and the military as examples. "I thought we should take an analytical look at failure."

As a result, representatives of such diverse disciplines as sociology, architecture, medicine, engineering, urban planning, theology and law gather weekly to "examine the individual, organizational, societal and ethical implications and consequences of serious failure as an essential component of the normal everyday living, learning, coping and succeeding experience."

While failure is a relatively clearcut concept in the world, it is much cloudier in a broader context.

In fact, the seminar has spent much of the term simply groping for an adequate definition of failure, one, for example, that does not become circular by setting up "failure" and "success" as opposites and then defining one in terms of the other.

Prof. Elting Morison, a historian, suggested that failure was "the inability of a mechanism or a man to fulfill the function for which it was designed." But this was not comprehensive enough.

One of the course instructors, Stephen C. Ehrmann, a graduate who is majoring in "future studies" at MIT's Alfred P. Sloan School of Management, offered a dual definition.

The first part, which he dubbed "failure-bad," carries heavy negative overtones of inadequacy and guilt—failure to achieve a generally desired goal. The other, which he called "failure-learn," describes the kind of failure involved when a child makes a mistake that helps him learn something, or when a scientist's experiment fails, thereby steering him toward a better theory.

"It is very rare to have a significant success without a failure first," Mr. Ehrmann said in an interview. "But on the other hand, if you have a significant success you're probably doomed to failure."

This duality has pervaded much of the discussion as the seminar ranged from personal failure to the collapse of huge institutional systems. Dr. Merton J. Kahne, who has seen not a few personal failures as chief of psychiatry at MIT, said that his and other social scientific professions have become too preoccupied with personal failure and tended to label people who deviate from accepted norms.

"In a technical environment, error is considered an exciting thing," he said. "If a top-notch physicist were to become aware of a flaw in the chain of reasoning, there would be great excitement. But in the social sciences people take things personally and defend their ideas. People become committed to ideas."

Dr. Kahne saw another positive function of failure in providing a point of departure for social change. "It may be that people need to label something negatively to move in another way," he said.

Dallas' Tallest Building Will Use Body Heat to Save Fuel

DALLAS, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Body heat will be used to conserve energy in this city's tallest building, beginning next spring.

The building is the 56-story First International Building of Dallas, and the man responsible for the energy conservation effort is Herman Blum, a nationally known consulting engineer.

Designed more than two years ago, First International is the first major structure in the Southwest to incorporate three basic systems to conserve energy.

The first system involves the collection of heat generated by people and electric lighting in the interior of the building. The heat is next distributed through a variable-volume outlet to the exterior of the structure. This blanket of heat then counteracts energy losses through the glass walls.

The second area of energy saving is through highly efficient insulated reflective glass. "We came up with reflective glass on the outside, separated by an air space from a second insulating pane on the inside," Mr. Blum said. "The result of all this is a 15 percent saving of fuel required for summer air-conditioning."

The third energy-saving system is the variable-volume outlet, which automatically adjusts the air between the exterior walls. If the outside is too cool, the outlet opens up and pumps warm air into the space between the two walls. If the space is too warm, it shuts down and provides less warm air, thus controlling the temperature of the space.

Mr. Blum estimates savings of 25 to 30 percent on the total cost of energy in the structure. Savings on heating are expected to exceed 55 percent.

PEOPLE: *Callas, at 50, Won't Let Critics Write Her O*

Maria Callas, who returned to the concert stage last week after eight years of retirement to a round of unfavorable comment from London critics, says she does not intend to be written off. Miss Callas, who celebrated her 50th birthday yesterday with a second London concert, received warm applause but chilly reviews after a concert last Monday. Her voice was called "weak" and "colorless."

"Nobody really expects me to be what I was 20 years ago," she said. "I am the most terrible critic of myself. But we lose on one side and we gain on others. "I'll improve my voice a bit more with each concert. In a year's time I'm sure I'll be better than I am now." She confessed to a touch of nerves at the beginning of the concert. "I think I'm a very human human being," she said. "If I wasn't so human I probably would have sung better."

* * *

Author Maurice Zolotow has apologized for calling Norman Mailer's book "Marilyn" the "literary heist of the century." The authors have lawsuits pending against each other over the book about Marilyn Monroe. Zolotow said in a letter that when he first read the Mailer book, "I was hurt and emotionally upset by certain references to myself and a book I had written about Marilyn Monroe years before. In the heat of the moment . . . I referred to his book as 'the literary heist of the century.' I retract these unfortunate statements."

* * *

Anne Ford Uzielli, younger daughter of Henry Ford 2d, has separated from her husband, Giancarlo (Johnny) Uzielli, a New York stockbroker. The couple, who have two children, have been married eight years.

* * *

The Harvard Lampoon awarded its annual "Wilde Oscar" to Linda Lovelace, star of the celebrated blue movie "Deep Throat" as the "actor or actress most willing to flout convention and risk worldly damnation in the pursuit of artistic fulfillment." Miss Lovelace was met with cheers and roses when she showed up at Cambridge, Mass., Saturday for the ceremony. The humor magazine also presented the film's makers with the "Piltdown Mandible" for "filmdom's most obviously and unabashedly spurious scientific phenomenon."

Other honors: Worst Picture of the Year, "Last Tango in Paris;" Worst Performance by an Actor, Robert Redford; Worst Performance by an Actress, Ali MacGraw; Worst Director, Sam Peckinpah; Worst Film of the Century and Worst Performance by a Cast in Toto, the producers and cast of "The Poseidon Adventure"; the Bosley Award for the film critic whose writing "consistently explores the farthest limits of bad taste" to Pauline Kael.

* * *

Novelist Clifford Irving, who will be paroled from Danbury, Conn., federal prison in February, says he has found prison life both "fascinating" and "traumatic," and he promises a



Maria Callas

book about his experiences. also looks forward to a le tour, making a movie and ge himself out of an estimate million in debts resulting his hoax autobiography of llionaire Howard Hughes.

* * *

"It's a thought," said Samuel Dash, wife of the counsel to the Senate Wate committee. What set he musing was the possibility of ing the Senate Caucus R scene of seven months of W gate hearings, as the setting the June wedding of the D daughter, Judi-Ellen, to an dustrial engineer. "It's inte ing," said Mrs. Dash, "somet to think about."

* * *

Elizabeth Taylor is reporte be doing well after abdom surgery. She is expected to l the hospital in Los An early next week and then g vacation in Hawaii.

* * *

Charles (Pete) Conrad jr., third man to walk on the m is retiring from the astro corps to become vice-preside the American Television Communications Corp., a ca cable television company. A eran of four space flights, rad has spent 49 days in s starting with eight days of orbit in Gemini-5 in 1965, B commander of the Skylab-1 sion earlier this year and came known as "Mr. Fix-It" he and his crew manage repair a jammed solar panel wing and restore elec power to the space station.

* * *

The Bank of America in mond, Calif., has been hit woman bandit with class. woman, dressed in a green suit, walked out of the b with $3,974 and fled in a b new gold Cadillac with a ch feur at the wheel.

—SAMUEL JUSTIN

Transplant by Barnar

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 2 (A Dr. Christian Barnard and team of surgeons at Groote Sc Hospital here today carried what was called a successful transplant operation on a mi aged man. One hour afte seven-hour operation, the pa was said to be in satisfa condition. As with previous ations, the hospital refuse name either the patient or t

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